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Ethiopians are directing this war, a source said, they certainly learned Spanish in a hurry.

Jijiga Battle Recounted; Somalis Admit Its Loss

By David Lamb

DJIBOUTI, March 8.—Ethiopian forces have recaptured Jijiga, the last significant Somali stronghold in the Ogaden region, and now hold the key towns in the region, neutral diplomatic sources here confirmed yesterday.

From Nairobi, the Associated Press reported that today, for the first time, a Somali radio broadcast admitted that Jijiga, in the north of the Ogaden, has been recaptured by the Ethiopians. A spokesman for the Western Somali Liberation Front was quoted as saying that after two weeks of heavy fighting over Jijiga, rebel forces retreated to the "mountains and countryside" to carry on resistance.

The Ethiopians, led by Cubans and equipped with Soviet tanks and other weapons, are trying to cut off the retreating Somalis and destroy them as an effective fighting force, the Djibouti sources said. The Somalis reportedly left large stockpiles of weapons in the mountains around Jijiga.

Jijiga's recapture by Ethiopia represents a decisive turn in the fighting and indicates that the war may be entering a new phase in which the Somalis will have to choose between surrendering, and thus abandoning their goal of annexing the Ogaden, or withdrawing further into the desert for prolonged guerrilla warfare.

Three-Day Push
Foreign reporters have not been allowed to travel to the battlefield. But sources in this former French colony bordering Ethiopia and Somalia gave this account of a three-day final attack on Jijiga:

Ethiopian forces supported by more than 100 Soviet-built tanks stormed the mountains to the west of the town and approached it from the north. Using heavy artillery and air support, they broke through Somali defenses in about six miles from the town on about last Thursday.

Somalia sent reinforcements, but they did not arrive in time to stem the Ethiopian advance, and Jijiga fell on Sunday. Civilians in the town, all of them Somalis, fled.

Heavy seasonal rains hampered the Somali attempts to remove weapons and equipment, and much of it was left behind. The So-

malis pulled back to Dagabur, a town about 100 miles southeast of Jijiga. It is there that the next battle may be fought.

Military analysts here point out that the Ethiopians are now in a position to push into Somalia and make a run for the towns of Hargeisa and Berbera. But these neutral observers, with access to reliable battlefield information, do not think that this is the Ethiopian intent.

Bargaining on Claims

Instead, they feel that the Ethiopians will use their advantage as a bargaining lever. They could, for instance, threaten to invade Somalia, and to destroy the troops around Jijiga unless the Mogadishu government renounces its claims to the Ogaden.

The Ethiopian counteroffensive—described here as a classic Soviet military operation—reportedly is being commanded by Soviet Gen. Vasily Ivanovich Petrov, one of Moscow's top-ranking officers, who has set up headquarters in an old French home in Dire Dawa, 70 miles west of Jijiga. Many of the Cubans involved in the fighting recently left Angola, being transported in Soviet ships from Aden, Southern Yemen, to the Ethiopian port of Assab, African sources here said.

Neutral observers said that monitored battle communications are apparently being handled by Cubans but not Russians. If Ethiopians are directing this war, a source said, they certainly learned Spanish in a hurry.

The U.S. State Department has estimated that 1,000 Russians and 11,000 Cubans are in Ethiopia. For a long time, the Ethiopian government denied their presence; then it said that they were doctors and technicians. Now, it has "backtracked" and admitted that Cubans were at the front line.

Russia's Goal
Last autumn, the Soviet Union abandoned Somalia, a long-time ally, and threw its support behind Ethiopia. Moscow clearly hopes that an Ethiopian victory in the Ogaden will topple the Mogadishu regime of President Mohammed Siad Barre and allow the Soviet Union to re-establish its influence in Somalia.

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STUCK IN THE MUD—An auto storage lot for a repair shop in Frasier Park, Calif., after a sea of mud oozed over the area following record rains in the state.

Agreement to Meet Again

Mini-Accord Ends Belgrade Talks

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, March 8 (NYT).—The 36-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe today concluded nearly eight months of often bitter debate on issues of security and the free movement of people and ideas, and prepared to adjourn.

Delegates from 33 European countries and the United States and Canada adopted a brief final document with no mention of failures to observe human rights and only a passing nod to the issues that have divided East and West in Belgrade since the middle of last year.

"Consensus was denied and

the only agreement here was to meet again in Madrid on Nov. 11, 1980, to continue a review of the progress toward implementation of the Helsinki agreement. That accord, signed in the Finnish capital in 1975 by the heads of state of each of these 35 nations, was designed to guarantee military and political security in Europe together with a broad range of human and personal rights, free exchange of information and economic data and free movement of people between the major power centers of Europe.

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U.S. Is Reported Ready to Sell Sophisticated Arms to Tito

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, March 8 (WP).—As part of an effort to bolster President Tito's government, the administration is preparing to sell U.S. arms to Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavs have presented a list that includes some of the latest U.S. weapons. According to Pentagon sources, they are trying to obtain, among other things, Harpoon anti-aircraft missiles; the air-to-surface Maverick, guided by a homing device; the anti-tank wire-guided missile Dragon; and an integrated naval defense

system that includes surface-to-air missiles, radar and guns.

The Yugoslav request has created tension between the administration and the military. Apparently reflecting this was the firing of Col. Robert Bates, the U.S. Army attaché in Belgrade.

Lawrence Bagleyberger, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, said last night that the reason for Col. Bates's removal was "basically a personality problem within the embassy. I don't fire people for policy differences."

Agreed in Principle
U.S. officials said that the administration has agreed in principle to sell Yugoslavia several of the requested items. They said, however, that it was unlikely that the sales would include the Harpoon and Maverick missiles.

The administration has yet to overcome suspicions within the Pentagon on selling sophisticated arms to a Communist country, even a nonaligned one.

The question of arms sales was expected to come up during the talks between President Carter and Marshal Tito at their meeting tomorrow. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is scheduled to attend those talks. It also will be discussed today by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Mitic.

Since Marshal Tito's break with the Soviet Union in 1948, the United States has provided about \$750 million in arms to Yugoslavia. The military assistance program ended in 1960 at Yugoslavia's request. Subsequently, U.S. arms sales to Yugoslavia involved only spare parts, amounting to about \$1 million annually.

Marshal Tito was the first Communist leader to visit the Carter White House. A small group of Yugoslav exiles marched outside the White House protesting the visit.

Marshal Tito, 65, was somber as Mr. Carter described him as a contemporary and "a friend and associate" of Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle. Mr. Carter also had high praise for Marshal Tito's role as a leader of the Third World.

Confers With Leaders
WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—Marshal Tito conferred with 18 congressional leaders today and was guest of honor at a State Department luncheon given by Vice-President Mondale.

Marshal Tito arrived at the State Department during a snowfall and was applauded as he entered the diplomatic lobby, where he and Mr. Mondale toured a Yugoslav photo exhibit.

The earlier meeting at Blair House with senators and representatives included House Speaker Thomas O'Neill and Senators Frank Church, George McGovern, Jacob Javits and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg told the conferees in his concluding statement this afternoon, "Efforts to squelch the truth at Belgrade or at home or in any country will not change the truth."

The five parties will meet again tomorrow to discuss the new cabinet which will probably include only Christian Democrats, with the possible exception of a few nonpolitical technical experts.

After the meeting, a Communist leader, Giorgio Napolitano, said his party had accepted "agreement in principle." But he underlined that the new arrangement gives the Communists the right to "verify day by day" the government's performance, especially in the fields of economy and social justice.

Differences Remain
In an editorial prepared for tomorrow, the Christian Democratic organ *"Il Popolo"* said that every party "had to pay a price" to allow for the formation of Italy's 36th postwar government. But it added:

"The basic differences between the parties, and especially between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, are certainly not canceled."

Under Mr. Andreotti's formula, the Communists will get no cabinet posts but will be on an equal footing with other parties in negotiating government policies and monitoring their fulfillment.

In exchange, the Communists will cast their votes in Parliament in favor of the government rather than merely abstaining, as they have done in crucial circumstances under the 1976 arrangement.

Almost two months ago, a formal statement by the U.S. Department of State urged Italians to give no further power to the Communists.

Mr. Andreotti and other leaders of the Christian Democrats, the major pro-U.S. party, argued that any alternative to a compromise could only be worse. Possible alternatives would have been an all-leftist minority government or elections three years ahead of time.

It took Mr. Andreotti 52 days of bargaining, with his own party, as well as with the Communists and the other parties, to have his formula accepted. He stayed off a threatened revolt by 100 of his party's 263 deputies, who objected to such a link with the largest Communist party in the West.

The Communists, for their part,

gave up their original demand for cabinet posts in what they termed a national unity "emergency government" to get Italy out of its worst social and economic crisis since the end of World War II.

Also Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist party secretary-general, who has gone as far as pledging loyalty to NATO, had to tackle differences in his own party. Many members thought that with 34 per cent of the electorate the Communists should not settle for a formula that, after all, will leave the Christian Democrats alone in the government.

The Christian Democrats drew just four percentage points more than the Communists in the 1976 elections, which so split the

With Policy Role Communists Support New Andreotti Regime

ROME, March 8 (AP).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti reached agreement tonight on a five-party pact under which the Communist party would support the government for the first time in 31 years.

After a six-hour meeting of party leaders, Mr. Andreotti's office announced that guidelines had been agreed on to tackle political violence, education and the economy and to negotiate austerity measures with the leftist-controlled trade unions.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democrats, the Communists, the Socialists and two small parties, the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans. Details of the program will be announced later.

Another party, the conservative Liberals, who had joined a previous pact that helped an all-Christian Democrat minority government rule from July, 1976, until last January, charged Mr. Andreotti with conceding too much to the Communists and announced that they would oppose the new arrangement.

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The Christian Democrats drew just four percentage points more than the Communists in the 1976 elections, which so split the

Parliament that no lasting majority is possible.

Many experts believe Mr. Andreotti's formula has helped to postpone elections for just a year. Some party leaders have said they settled for it because of other major political deadlines this year.

These include almost nationwide local elections, divisive popular referendums on such issues as abortion and state subsidies to parties, in the spring, and the election by Parliament of a new head of state in December, to succeed President Giovanni Leone, a Christian Democrat.

The president is largely a ceremonial figure in Italy, except in political crises, since it is up to him to name the premier-designate and to call early elections.

In Split With Majority

Spanish Socialists Withdraw From Constitution Committee

MADRID, March 8 (AP).—Spain's Socialist opposition pulled out of a parliamentary commission drafting Spain's new constitution yesterday charging that Premier Adolfo Suarez and his ruling Union of the Democratic Center were trying to rig the Constitution and were reneging on holding municipal elections. The Socialists' move ended nine months of good relations with Premier Suarez.

The party seems to be striking out on its own in an apparent bid for power. Political analysts today had serious reservations that Felipe Gonzalez, 36, and his Spanish Socialist Workers party would succeed.

Newspapers called the Socialists' move "open political war." Mr. Suarez's government was reported concerned that disaffection within the first freely elected Cortes (parliament) in 41 years might spread.

The pullout by the Socialists, who ran second in Spain's parliamentary elections in June and who are favored to win the municipal elections whenever they are held, threatened to delay approval of the new constitution and upset a timetable for both the municipal elections and new parliamentary elections planned after the constitution is ratified in a national referendum.

The Spanish Communist party, which polled far behind Mr. Suarez's Centerists and the Socialists, reacted coldly to the PSOE withdrawal. Communist general secretary Santiago Carrillo said if there were walkouts every time there was a disagreement then the Cortes could not function. He said the Communists would not withdraw from the parliamentary commission. The PSOE representative on the commission, Gregorio Peces Barba, said his party was withdrawing because of differences over clauses in the draft constitution on education and labor relations.

The PSOE earlier announced a series of public meetings to demand that the government give a date for the municipal elections. It said that Mr. Suarez failed to keep a public promise to hold the important elections by the end of last year.

Mr. Suarez's party called the PSOE actions irresponsible and "a catastrophic way to try to get power."

The Premier's party has 185 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, 11 short of a majority. The Socialists have 118 but so far have been unable to defeat the government on a key motion. The Communists have 20 seats. Mr. Suarez is protected by the present Constitution that does not require the government to resign even if it loses a vote of confidence.

Meanwhile, sit-ins protesting prison sentences given to four Catalan members of Spain's leading pantomime group were held today in Barcelona and Madrid.

The four, three actors and an actress of Els Joglars mime company received two years' imprisonment each after a court-martial convicted them of insulting the armed forces through a play depicting the 1974 execution of a Catalan anarchist and a Polish officer.

The director of Els Joglars, Albert Boadella and another actor, Ferran Rane, fled before the trial could be held.

In Bilbao, the government today approved a demonstration on Sunday, expected to draw 100,000 persons to protest the construction of a nuclear power plant in the Basque region.

Disputes Interpretation of Resolution 242

Allon Challenges Begin View on Withdrawal

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 8 (NYT).—Former Foreign Minister Yigal Allon charged today that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's controversial interpretation of a United Nations resolution that calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands impeded peace negotiations and damaged Israel's credibility.

Mr. Allon, who was foreign minister in the Labor party government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, challenged Mr. Begin during a session of the Knesset and called for a full-scale debate on the Prime Minister's views. The call for a debate was rejected along partisan lines.

Mr. Allon's challenge was the latest dissent from Mr. Begin's Likud-led government's position that Security Council Resolution 242, which served to convene the brief Geneva conference of 1973, did not necessarily call for Israeli withdrawal from all fronts of Arab lands captured during the 1967 war.

In recent days, Begin administration officials have been saying

that Resolution 242 need not apply to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israeli-held Arab territories that Mr. Begin has long asserted are properly part of the historic land of Israel.

Key Word
The Israelis have long clung to the UN resolution because, while it calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, it does not use the word "all." Nevertheless, the resolution is widely construed to mean some form of withdrawal on all fronts of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Sinai Desert.

This was the view of the previous Labor government and is also the view of the United States, which has been increasingly agitated by the Begin government's current position. The dispute over interpreting 242 is certain to be a major subject of discussion between Mr. Begin and President Carter when the Prime Minister visits him in Washington next week.

In reply to Mr. Allon, Mr. Begin repeated his preferred formulation that the present govern-

ment accepted the UN resolution as the basis for discussing peace and that there was no contradiction of an Israeli military presence in both territories for security reasons.

Mr. Begin is proposing a form of civil rule for the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza with the retention of an Israeli military presence in both territories for security purposes.

Reply to Officers
The Prime Minister's office late today issued a reply by Mr. Begin to an unusual letter sent to him yesterday by more than 300 army reservists and officers who questioned whether Mr. Begin's hard line on the West Bank and Gaza was imperiling the peace process.

The letter has caused considerable interest in Israel and some observers said they could not recall a similar instance of a large number of military men publicly questioning the policies of a prime minister.

Mr. Begin's reply was tart. He chided the signers for making the letter public before it was delivered. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Joshua Nkomo (right) listens as the Security Council discusses the Rhodesian issue.

Sharply Critical of British

Rhodesian Guerrillas Take Fight to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (UPI).—Black guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe accused Britain today of failing to end its support for Rhodesia and promised stepped-up warfare if Prime Minister Ian Smith's agreement with black moderates is not rejected.

The co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, angered by Mr. Smith's move and what they said was British acquiescence, came to the United Nations to demand that the 15-nation Security Council condemn the "internal agreement" and to insist that UN economic sanctions against Rhodesia be maintained.

The Patriotic Front, representing 15,000 to 20,000 guerrillas, are included in any agreement to turn rule in Rhodesia over to the black majority and end an independent state of apartheid, they said.

Otherwise, Mr. Nkomo told reporters, "there is no alternative but to intensify the war—not because we want it that way, but

because there is no other course." But Mr. Nkomo rejected reports that the Front might invite Cuba to send troops. "We fight our own wars," he said. "We do not ask others to fight for us."

Mr. Smith signed his agreement with three black moderates—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabandaba Sithole and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau—as a

British effort to work out a separate plan with the Patriotic Front faltered.

Mr. Mugabe said that Britain's reluctance to replace the white-dominated Rhodesian military with troops of the Patriotic Front had stalled the talks. "We not only want political power," he said. "We also want military power. Our forces have to take the place of the present military forces."

Now, Mr. Mugabe said, Britain "is trying to get the so-called internal settlement recognized." Mr. Nkomo added that London now appears to be backing away from principles of the U.S. British plan, and "whether the Americans are doing the same thing, we don't know."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen is expected to appear before the Security Council later this week. "We are waiting to see how the British behave here," he said.

If Mr. Owen continues to seek

Amnesty Unit Asks Probe in Argentina

LONDON, March 8 (UPI).—Amnesty International today called on the Argentinean government to investigate the recent deaths of four political prisoners said to have been executed on the day of their release from jail.

The human rights organization said that it had received reliable reports that four political prisoners were executed on a railway line near La Plata Prison on Feb. 2, just after their release.

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U.S. Forbids a Friend's Fete for Tongsun Park's Return

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, March 8.—It was a lavish party-giving that helped get South Korean businessman Tongsun Park into trouble in the first place, and the Justice Department felt moved to block a party planned for yesterday by a friend who wanted to welcome him back.

"I feel a little like the prisoner of Zenda," said the would-be host, Peter Malatesta, once an aide to former Vice-President Agnew. "I didn't think we did things like that in this country."

Mr. Park, who was indicted by a grand jury last August on 36 counts of bribery, conspiracy, racketeering and mail fraud, returned to Washington last week for the first time in 18 months to testify before the House Ethics Committee about his role in the Korean influence-peddling affair.

Before the scandal broke, he had become a legendary social figure in the capital, well known for the elaborate parties he threw for government officials and others.

ment spokesman, said the decision was based on security. "He is a key witness, and we think it is necessary to give him as much protection and security as possible," Mr. Russell said.

Mr. Malatesta, who now runs a Virginia restaurant called Peter's, where the party was to be held, greeted this explanation with some skepticism. "They had arranged for security," he said. "They ordered a table for six for the marshals. That's a pretty

fair-sized detail. The vice-president doesn't even get much more than that."

Mr. Park's attorney, William Hundley, could not be reached for comment, but it is understood that he wants his client to maintain a low profile during his first few weeks in Washington.

Mr. Hundley is said to feel that it would be in poor taste for Mr. Park, who has been granted immunity from prosecution, to be honored with a party at a time

when he is testifying on criminal matters. Mr. Park, whose home is in Seoul, is expected to be in Washington for one to two months.

Mr. Malatesta met Mr. Park here some years ago and, for a time, both were in great social demand as two of the city's most eligible bachelors.

After Agnew's departure from public office in 1973, Mr. Malatesta worked for a time at the Commerce Department and then,

with financial assistance from Mr. Park, opened Pisco, a private club in Georgetown. He left Pisco last year to launch his Virginia restaurant.

Mr. Malatesta said the guest list for the canceled party had been limited to socialites. "They are all social friends," he said. "There were to be no politicians, no diplomats, just long-time Washington social friends of Tongsun."

Los Angeles Times



Striking coal miners yell at a passing non-union trucker at Blackwood, Va.

Union, Industry Assail Carter Move

U.S. Panel Studies Coal-Strike Injunction

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—Officials of the United Mine Workers and the coal industry today criticized the Carter administration's handling of the coal strike as a presidential fact-finding panel opened a hearing on the 88-day-old walkout.

A spokesman for the board of inquiry said it would move swiftly to give President Carter the report he needs to seek a back-to-work court order against striking miners.

Joseph Brennan, a spokesman for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, told the board that the government's strike-ending efforts so far have been "heavily directed" against the association, but the union and its members must bear the burden for ending the strike.

Union Vice-President Sam Church denounced Mr. Carter's decision to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act as an "outrage" that hit the union but not the industry.

UMW President Arnold Miller said a back-to-work order would not work. "It never has," he told newsmen. "I don't see any reason why it would."

Heavy Security

The board of inquiry, which Mr. Carter established Monday in invoking the Taft-Hartley Act, held a closed hearing under heavy security. Uniformed government police were there, an official said, to guard against the possibility of disruption by angry miners.

The inquiry panel is required by law to give the President a report on the strike before the federal government can seek a court order directing miners back to work.

Officials have said that Mr. Carter expects to have the report by tomorrow and the government is then expected to move promptly for a back-to-work order.

The administration continued to discourage talk of possible legislation to seize the idle mines, saying that it hoped enough miners would obey a back-to-work order to increase coal production significantly.

But Mr. Carter's top spokesman conceded that no option could be ruled out as the administration sought an end to the long and disruptive strike.

"We do not plan to send [Congress] legislation for seizure of the mines," Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said. "Obviously, if at some point down the road the situations change, then plans could change."

Many union officials and miners prefer seizure legislation to a back-to-work order.

3 A-Pacts Signed By Brazil Chief In West Germany

BONN, March 8 (UPI).—West Germany and Brazil today signed three agreements on cooperation in nuclear research as Brazil was preparing to join the group of nations using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The Ministry of Research and Technology announced that the deals were signed as President Ernesto Geisel inspected West Germany's nuclear research center in Karlsruhe on the third day of his visit to West Germany.

One of the agreements calls for cooperation in safety precautions for reactors, protection against radiation and the disposal of nuclear waste. The others cover research work for using nuclear heat in the vaporization of coal and studies in metallurgy and welding technology.

Meanwhile, the youth wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party called on the Brazilian leader to leave West Germany immediately, saying his presence "is a provocation for all Democrats."

Cyclist Kills 2 Men In Northern Ireland

PORTADOWN, Northern Ireland, March 8 (AP).—Two men, both of them Roman Catholics, were killed today by shots fired from a motorcycle.

Police said that one or two men on a motorcycle fired at least six shots before driving off. The slain men were Thomas Trainor and Denis Kelly, both in their 20s.

Both the union and the industry have indicated a willingness to resume negotiations, but on differing terms. Government officials are known to believe that company-by-company talks probably hold the only hope for a negotiated settlement.

But neither side in the dispute favors that approach.

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Mr. Miller wrote Mr. Brennan on Monday, calling for renewed talks, but Mr. Church said the industry has not responded.

The Bituminous Coal Operators Association also said that it was ready to talk again, but in a slap at Mr. Miller it said it wanted to deal with negotiators who had the support of the membership.

Rank-and-file miners rejected one proposed settlement in balloting during the weekend, triggering Mr. Carter's decision to use the Taft-Hartley Act in his attempt to step up coal production.

John Russell, a Justice Department spokesman, said the decision was based on security. "He is a key witness, and we think it is necessary to give him as much protection and security as possible," Mr. Russell said.

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After Agnew's departure from public office in 1973, Mr. Malatesta worked for a time at the Commerce Department and then,

with financial assistance from Mr. Park, opened Pisco, a private club in Georgetown. He left Pisco last year to launch his Virginia restaurant.

Mr. Malatesta said the guest list for the canceled party had been limited to socialites. "They are all social friends," he said. "There were to be no politicians, no diplomats, just long-time Washington social friends of Tongsun."

Los Angeles Times

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Senate Committee Is Told

Praise of Ousted U.S. Attorney Deleted in Writ

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Justice Department lawyers deleted from a key affidavit in the Marston case a Philadelphia FBI official's praise of the ousted U.S. attorney, the Senate Judiciary Committee learned yesterday.

That, and other deletions were discovered by Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., who has been leading the inquiry into the firing of David Marston as the committee considers the nomination of Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to be deputy attorney general.

Sen. Wallop denounced the deletions as "shocking" and charged that the department "and possibly even the White House sought to conceal information from the American people and protect their own image at the apparent expense of justice."

The deletions were made in the affidavit of Russell Baker Jr., a former Civiletti deputy, whose original sworn statement in the Marston case was submitted to the committee at Sen. Wallop's request.

Dropped from Mr. Baker's affidavit was this recounting of a conversation he had last year with Neil Welch, special agent in charge of the FBI's Philadelphia office:

"Welch urged me to report back to Washington that Philadelphia was a 'cesspool' of political corruption, that Marston was doing an excellent job and that it was important to retain him. I reported that to Mr. Civiletti and Associate Attorney General

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Britons Cut Tobacco Use By 3.75%

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).—The British smoked 5 billion fewer cigarettes last year or 3.75 per cent less than the year before, according to tobacco industry figures released today.

Less pipe and hand-rolling tobacco was sold, and the sales of cigarettes decreased by 17 per cent.

The anti-smoke group ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) noted that "cigarette smoking is falling faster in Britain than anywhere else in the world, except for Norway."

ASH Director Mike Daube credited a combination of factors, including steadily increasing taxation, curbs on advertising, health warnings and publicity and what he called the bandwagon effect encouraged by Britain's 7 million ex-smokers.

The Justice Department spokesman said that disclosure of the Zilberg investigation was deleted because the department was not acknowledging the existence of the inquiry when the affidavit was made public in January.

Who at the Justice Department and the White House knew of the investigation involving Rep. Bill Zilberg and when they knew it was important because Rep. Zilberg urged President Carter last Nov. 4 to replace Mr. Marston.

Mr. Marston announced this week that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baker said in his affidavit that he twice relayed word of the inquiry to Mr. Civiletti—in August and November—but Mr. Civiletti testified that he had no such recollection.

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Members of Old Russian Sect

Orthodox Children in Oregon Defying State Truancy Laws

By Wallace Turner

WOODBURN, Ore., March 8 (UPI).—A 31-year-old immigrant woman who speaks only Russian faces a possible jail sentence here because of her daughter's failure to attend school.

The case has First Amendment overtones because the woman, Natalia Egoroff, is one of 1,000 or so Old Believers, members of a sect that splintered from the Russian Orthodox Church three centuries ago, who settled here as permanent resident aliens in the 1880s.

The Old Believers want their children to learn arithmetic and English. But they do not want them to hunger for material things and abandon the religion-centered life that sect clung to during centuries of persecution.

Flees Guilty

Mrs. Egoroff has pleaded guilty to a charge of fostering the truancy of her 14-year-old daughter, Anna, who left the sixth grade last spring before her school closed and did not re-enroll in the fall. Oregon requires attendance through the eighth grade.

Anna and five of her 10 brothers and sisters are among about 90 Russian children who were enrolled at the 91 Elementary School, about five miles from the Egoroff family's modestly successful farm, in Clackamas County.

Woodburn, a small Willamette Valley town where most of the Old Believer families live, is in Marion County. More than 350 Russian children are registered in Woodburn schools, and officials there tend to tolerate their early departures.

But Floyd Lapp, the superintendent of the 91 Elementary School, said, "One of the things I feel strongly about is that if children are going to live in our country, they're going to need enough education to fill out forms, apply for driver's licenses and read signs."

While malnutrition has long been a chronic problem in Mexico, the recession of the last four years has brought even more serious undernourishment to millions of families, both in city slums and in villages. Reliable statistics on nutrition levels do not exist, although the 1970 census concluded that 30 per cent of the population, then more than 60 million, were undernourished, 30 per cent suffered malnutrition and at least 20 per cent were obese because of poorly balanced diets.

Although the population has continued growing at more than 3 per cent a year since 1974, food production has been virtually stagnant. Unemployment and underemployment have expanded to include more than half the work force and prices have rushed ahead of wages. For millions, it has meant less to eat.

"The first indicator is when we see infant mortality rising again," said Dr. Adolfo Chavez, of the National Nutrition Institute.

In some really depressed rural communities, few children survive past age 10, he said. We have what we call generational holes. But infant mortality is also growing in slum areas of the cities."

Dr. Chavez said that no one died of starvation but that many children succumbed to parasites, diarrhea, measles, whooping cough and other illnesses because of undernourishment.

"More than 100,000 children die here each year because of the malnutrition, undernourishment and transmissible diseases," he said. "And, of the 2 million or so who are born each year, at least 1.5 million will not adequately develop their mental, physical and social functions."

The government recognizes that economic and unemployment problems cannot be resolved overnight, and President Jose Lopez Portillo is emphasizing increased production of basic foods to establish "minimum levels of life and dignity" for lower-income groups. The economic and cultural obstacles to achieving even this modest objective are enormous, however.

As in many developing countries, agricultural priorities are first, food for export, second, food for industrial processing and, third, food for the population at large. While winter vegetables, strawberries, tomatoes and coffee are being produced

for export, for example, the government must import corn and beans. Similarly, more basic grains are consumed for animal forage than by 20 million peasants.

To change this, the government must drastically transform the rural economy, not only carrying out its plan to collectivize thousands of tiny economic plots but also switching credit and other support from lucrative exports to basic food. In this, it faces a painful dilemma: It wants to hold down the prices of staple foods for the urban poor, but it must increase them to stimulate production and raise the incomes of the rural poor.

Over five years, the prices of corn and beans have increased, but more slowly than those of the seed and fertilizer that small farmers need to increase their yields. However, slum dwellers, finding food prices rising faster than income, have reduced consumption.

Distribution of food also remains a serious problem. Although daily intake is 2,600 calories a person, considered a reasonable level, 30 per cent of the population consume less than 2,000 calories while 20 per cent receive more than 3,500.

Supermarket Chain

The government's basic food corporation, Conasupo, has established a chain of supermarkets and stores around the country, but, significantly, the largest and best-supplied branches are in middle-class urban areas, while in slums and villages consumers are often overcharged by merchants.

In addition, according to nutrition experts, the poor often fail to make the best of available resources. In the countryside, there is little tradition of vegetable consumption. Vegetables are grown only for sale to city markets. In slums, buying habits have been distorted by advertising so that the poor may buy soft drinks instead of milk.

Ignacio Chavez de Cabrera lives

with her five children in a hut in Cerro del Judío. They have a television set and a large stereo set. "Neither works," she said, "but we are still having to pay for them. It was my husband's idea. He was talking into it by the sheepkeeper. Now 100 pesos a week go on these things and I do not have enough money for milk."

Chicago Suburb's 15 Policemen Suspended for Suspected Crimes

CHICAGO, March 8 (Reuters).—Robbins, a southern suburb of Chicago, has suspended its entire 15-man police force amid charges that patrolmen and superior officers committed armed robbery, burglary and car theft.

"Police protection in this community has broken down completely, so we are closing down the department completely and reorganizing it," local attorney Douglas Pinsky said.

Cook County sheriff's police and police from surrounding towns kept the peace yesterday in the predominantly black community of 10,000 after the suspensions took effect.

The decision was made by local trustees after a disciplinary hearing for two policemen accused of withholding property confiscated from criminal suspects and demanding money from residents in exchange for police protection.

The two policemen accused their superiors of similar and other crimes.

Mr. Pinsky also said that there had been reports of fighting among Robbins policemen and between the police and local residents.

Technically, the 15-man force, including Police Chief Percy Coleman, is being laid off for two months, with pay. But they will have to apply for jobs like any other recruits when the police force is restructured.

Effects of Recession

Hundreds Reported Involved

California Doctors Called Main Drug Pushers

By George Reasons
and Mike Goodman

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Hundreds of California doctors have become the main illegal suppliers of dangerous drugs to thousands of people across the state, the Los Angeles Times has found.

The president of the state's Division of Medical Quality estimates that there are "between 500 and 1,000 of these drug-pusher doctors" in California.

They are illegally giving out about a million pills a day by writing prescriptions for anyone who can pay their fees. They operate in almost every community.

Many doctors know who they are but will not expose them, said Dr. Eugene Feldman, president of the Division of Medical Quality. "It's the brotherhood code: Turn your back or get sued," he said.

Although it is estimated that less than 2 per cent of the state's doctors are involved, narcotics agents say, the doctors illegally supply about 90 per cent of all pharmaceutical drugs on the street.

Prefer Cash

Some of these doctors earn \$1,000 a day writing illegal prescriptions for anybody who can pay the \$10-to-\$20 fee, preferably in cash.

Some who cannot pay reportedly use Medi-Cal, the federal-state program of medical care for the poor, aged and disabled.

"A doctor with a pencil and prescription pad has a ticket to a fortune," a narcotics agent said. "He works great hours and makes no house calls, doesn't need medi-

cal equipment or medical employees."

The drugs include amphetamines (speed) to pep up the user, barbiturates to bring him down, powerful narcotic pills with the punch of heroin or codeine to carry him through withdrawal.

Swallowed, Injected

Many are swallowed by the handful, but often they are dissolved and injected with hypodermic needles and syringes, which are sometimes supplied by pharmacists who work closely with the doctors, filling thousands of their prescriptions a week.

The trend began about five years ago when new federal laws cut off illegal pharmaceutical drugs from Mexico. Doctors became the best source for the drugs and narcotics agents agree that they filled the void.

In Los Angeles County, there are allegedly more than 100 doctors who have been writing prescriptions for several hundred thousand dangerous pills a day.

A Favorite Doctor

A favorite among the drug subculture was Dr. Wendell Mellor, 70, who practiced in Hollywood for almost 30 years and was on the staff of Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital.

According to court records, Mellor was beset by financial problems. In 1976 he lost substantially in the stock market and owed state and federal income taxes amounting to thousands of dollars.

His prescriptions for dangerous pills began showing up in large numbers in pharmacies in West

Los Angeles and Hollywood in 1976. Many of them were written to "known drug users," according to a narcotics agent who opened an investigation.

Mellor recognized he was running a risk, according to court records. The first undercover agent who visited Mellor got a prescription for Quaaludes, a nonbarbiturate sedative, but the doctor balked at giving her a second one for a powerful stimulant sometimes taken intravenously.

"He said it was not likely that the inspectors would check him but he didn't want to take any chances," she wrote in her report.

Uppers and Downers

She went back several weeks later for a refill and the doctor told her: "You understand, dear, this is very serious. I just got a phone call an hour ago and a doctor we thought was on vacation was actually in jail." He told the agent that the doctor was arrested for writing a prescription, and that it was too dangerous to write for Quaaludes, uppers and downers.

So, she said, he gave her a prescription for amphetamine. (Amphetamine is classified as a narcotic and is used by addicts to supplement heroin habits.) Mellor told a second agent that "he could not give him Quaaludes anymore; that he was under surveillance by federal and state agents and had to be careful," the agent reported. He gave him a powerful downer instead.

Mellor was arrested a short time later and was convicted on five drug counts.

As a rule, such doctors run assembly-line operations. Waiting rooms are jammed with addicts, pushers and teen-agers. Long lines spill out into the streets.

Bodyguards Hired

Some doctors pass around a sign-up sheet and take people in numerical order. More people are waiting than the doctors can see in a day and bodyguards often are hired to keep order.

Doctors' offices become meeting places for the drug culture. Those awaiting their turn—often an all-day vigil—make their wait a social event by swapping information on doctors and "easy" pharmacies, trading prescriptions and pills and selling marijuana and sometimes heroin.

In March, 1975, state and federal narcotics agencies formed the Diversion Investigation Unit (DIU) composed of 10 agents in Los Angeles and San Francisco. They deal exclusively with the illegal diversion of pharmaceutical drugs, since then, at least 100 doctors in California have been arrested, convicted or forced to retire.

© Los Angeles Times.



Sipa Press/Telephoto



Sipa Press/Telephoto

Left: Hair styled by fingers. Right: Sophia Loren's new look.

The Nouvelle Coiffure Established

FASHION

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Today the fashion generation gap shows in the hairdo.

On one hand, the young, with somewhat wild, generally untamed, frizzy or kinky but always natural-looking hair. On the other, older women in meticulous set hair, a neat, precise and definitely artistic composition.

Actually, the nouvelle coiffure is long overdue. For years, Paris remained quiet and conventional while London came out with the most exciting hair and makeup fashions. Hairdresser Leonard, for one, innovated with kinky hair and such colors as spinach or carrot. It somehow looked right on young English women, but in Paris, the hairdressers' consensus was that "French women wouldn't go for that."

But the nouvelle coiffure is very much here and it is beginning to affect the establishment hairdressers and customers.

Solid Frisbe

Not too long ago, Sophia Loren created a minor furore by attending a Dior fur show with her hair a solid frisbe. As for Mrs. Pierre Schlimmberger, she had Alexandre work her blond hair into a mass of minuscule African-tribe braids. All that did not happen overnight. It has been brewing for years in the fashion photographers' labs, which suddenly have become fashion centers.

It is easy to see why. For weeks,

photographers, hairdressers, makeup artists and models are locked up in studios with the newest, often bizarre, garments and the attitude to do everything and anything they want.

The results could and often did look outrageous at first. But, little by little, the magazine exposure was such that they attracted the readers' interest.

That is what happened to Jean-Marie Marais, who started as a studio photographer for Elle magazine in 1968.

Capital Exposure

"For three years," he said, "I was able to develop a new style because I had no commercial pressure, no contact even with an ordinary clientele. I was free to do what I wanted. I didn't care whether people liked it or not."

The magazine exposure was capital, he added. "Women not only got used to my style, but they started asking for the same hairdos. As Elle is a commercial magazine, its editors then literally forced me to open a hair-dressing salon."

That was in 1971. Now, Mr. Marais has three salons in Paris, a fourth on the way and processes 700 customers a day. He also has just had an offer to open a salon at Rive Gauche in New York, but he is not sure he could handle it.

Fewer youth also took to these new hairstyles in a big way and they are now all over, from the Pire Market to the Champs-Élysées. The new generation of French women love these curly, free-flowing and do-it-yourself hairdos and consider the weekly visit to the hairdresser démodé.

Rome Puts Age Limit On Hindemith Opera

ROME, March 8 (AP)—A controversial Paul Hindemith opera has been banned here to minors—under 18—in the wake of opposition from the Vatican.

Rome District Attorney Giovanni de Matteo ordered the ban after attending a performance of "Santa Susanna" at the Teatro dell'Opera. The opera, first staged in 1922, portrays a nun who expresses carnal love of Christ.

Social Science Debates

PARIS, March 8 (UPI)—The Autrement organization is presenting a series of lecture-debates in various areas of the social sciences Tuesdays at 12:30 to 2 p.m. at Reid Hall, the American Educational Center, 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6. The next session, March 14, with Katherine Burien, concerns the architect and the neighborhood. The series runs through June 27.

Hairdressers, however, still have a firm hand on the market because women need to have their hair cut.

Marais is not the only pioneer. Another is Jean-Louis David (who has a salon at Henri Bendel's in New York), and among the best new coiffure champions one can list Bruno and Mod's Hair (which is a group of four hairdressers).

The pattern is for all of them, the pattern is the same. The basis of it all is a very good, and often revolutionary, cut followed by drying under a lamp or with a blower. There is not a hairdresser in sight and curls are equally obsolete.

The staff is usually young and peppy, wears made-in-Saint-Tropez fatigues and fruit-of-the-forest hats. The clientele is also on the young to very-young side, although yesterday at Marais there was a little old lady who was easily over 70.

"It's not a question of age," Mr. Marais said, "but more a question of bone structure."

More suited
That new approach to coiffure is also said to be more adapted to contemporary life because, as Mr. Marais said: "A woman comes once every month to have her hair cut, then she can take care of it herself."

Stylish work, however, remains crucial, Mr. Marais said. He still spends 80 per cent of his time on magazine work. Other conventional hairdressers such as Alexandre, Caria and Maurice Frenck also have a special staff dedicated to doing only the collections, and they, too, have started getting more adventurous. They are now using the collections' runways and magazine pages as testing grounds to mix such a chance," Frenck said.

"That's why I have a Japanese assistant, Hiroshi, who does nothing but work in studios. I wouldn't even dream of asking him to cut a regular customer. Besides, he wouldn't be interested."

A Cosmopolitan Clientele

Shaping Up With Luxe In English Hampshire

By Naomi Barry

LIPHOOK, England (UPI)—Since the Savoy group acquired Forest Mere, it has become the smartest place in England for "shaping up."

In the popular mind, a health hydro is equivalent to a convent of Carmelites with all the inmates coming in double portions. This luxury retreat in Hampshire is surprising, populated with beautiful people (the excessively avoirdupois types seem to cling to themselves discreetly out of sight), including a sizable proportion of well-to-do men who don't look bad at all. Some of the latter did ditch that a few of their fellows were relying a little heavily on their excellent tailors.

As in most cloisters, table runs like brush fire. The ravishing woman who seemed perfect to the rest of the house party had just divorced, married in the near future, and wanted to be plump for her next husband. A bevy of bikini-clad maids in the heated swimming pool were accompanying boyfriends gone a bit soft with money.

A ruckus was caused by the presence of a winsome young blonde who admitted working for the Daily Express. When she left the Common Room for the Forest Mere temple of a glass of water with a slice of lemon, a pretty matron who was struggling to melt away her normal gentle curves preparatory to a gastro-nomic tour of France with her husband hissed the alarm. "She looks too young and too slim to need to be here. She's probably a plant for William Hickey. This is a perfect place to pick up gossip, when everybody's guard is down, so watch out."

Sounded Plausible

A political commentator for the BBC, happily playing scrabble because his trousers had gone ostentatiously limp and baggy after 10 days, took the warning too seriously since it sounded so plausible. The innocent one, when confronted with the accusation, dissolved in tears since she was only a straightforward secretary who had been given the vacation of a week of pampered rest.

A businessman brought his own horse, which he stabled close by so he could punctuate his near-fall with long fresh-air rides. Sir Ray's presence made a few others nervous that their tips would look out of scale.

George Seybold (president of Wm. Underwood, a Boston headquartered grocery firm) had hurt his knee in a fall on the New England ice. While visiting one of the company's English affiliates, he decided to lighten the load on his leg until it healed. The big names in the theatrical profession who come to Forest Mere usually stick to their rooms between treatments, according to a masseuse. "The poor dears really are tired."

The crowd was cosmopolitan and included Americans, Turks, Lebanese and Swedes along with the British. Everybody pretty much stuck to their regimes, peering stoicism with the expected quota of complaints. There were a few late-night escapes to the Links Hotel, a short distance

away, where food and wine are very good for a small country hotel. Even there the AWOL Forest Merians showed restraint, ordering nothing more than giant prawns (low in calories, anyway) and a glass of French red wine.

10-Day Cures

Term time begins either just after noon on Wednesday or on Sunday with check-outs the same day. Although 10 days is considered necessary for real benefit, mid-cure is accepted. "You're better off to come on Wednesday because you have a chance at a session of treatments in the afternoon, whereas Sunday no treatments are available."

The manor house and outbuildings are set in a large wooded park overlooking the mere which gives the place its name. The public rooms are in gentry style and plans are brewing to cheer up the entrance hall. Bedrooms are refreshingly decorated. You are advised to stay in bed in the morning until the maid brings you tea, an apple, and a written account of your appointments.

If you followed all the possibilities, you'd be exhausted... Steam cabinets, underwater massage, relaxation class, exercise class, yoga class. A twice-a-week visiting psychotherapist and hypnotherapist handles the following problems: tension, smoking, drinking, compulsive eating, insomnia, depression, nail biting, phobias, inadequacies, etc.

The program is custom-tailored, and you can opt for as many or as few of the activities as you desire. Country walks, swimming, bridge, backgammon, jigsaw puzzles and the beauty parlor come under the heading of free choices. No-no's are alcohol, children under 14, dogs and smoking anywhere except in your own room.

Noon is the moment of the Great Divide. The Spartans repair to the Light Diet Room, where they are allotted their prescribed one or two fruits or a yoghurt or a cup of tea or however little has been individually determined upon incarceration. This area is slated for redecoration to make surroundings more palatable.

Dinner Dishes

Meanwhile, bounty is spread out on a buffet in the main dining room. This smorgasbord, hardly fattening unless you gorge, consists of dozens of dishes such as graté carrots, sliced tomatoes, cottage cheese, hard-boiled eggs, raw mushrooms, celery sticks, watercress, prunes steeped in grapefruit segments, homemade yoghurt with wheat germ, and the like.

Separation exists in the evening as well. The main dining room serves a three-course meal which includes such highlights as small helpings of fish, meat or chicken. The Light Dining Room is a help-yourself tray of carefully metered out near-starvation, but the atmosphere of common suffering is one of conviviality and quahilarity. Most of the Old Boys and Old Girls actually come back for another term.

Forest Mere, Liphook, Hampshire GU 30 7 JQ, England. Tel: Liphook 722651. Telex 858236.

30 Fragonards Involved

20-Year Art Market Fraud Suspected

LONDON, March 8 (Reuters).

More than 30 drawings believed to have been the work of 18th-century French artist Jean-Baptiste Fragonard are suspected of being fakes, the Times of London reported today.

It said that important North American museums and leading art dealers throughout the world have accepted that they may have been fooled by fake Fragonard pictures acquired during the last 20 years.

The newspaper, in a report by Geraldine Norman, said that prices paid for the drawings

ranged from \$1,900 to \$38,000.

It said that the National Gallery of Canada and the Montreal Museum, a private U.S. collector and a New York dealer were among those to have acknowledged that Fragonards in their collections were not authentic.

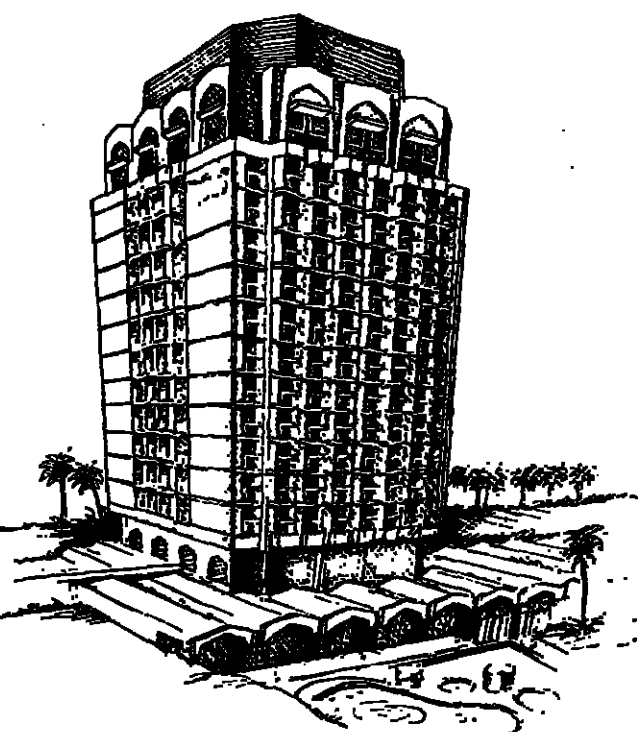
"The probability that the drawings all come from the same source is also acknowledged," the Times report said. "Indeed, there is also a strong case for believing that a large group of accomplished fake Fragonard drawings, some of which might not yet

have been traced, may have been marketed out of Paris."

They have tended to go to North America where there were collectors and museums who could afford them," the newspaper said.

Geraldine Norman, who specializes in art auctions, last year wrote a series of articles on British painter Tom Keating, who later admitted flooding the art market with hundreds of fake paintings, some of which fetched thousands of dollars.

Keating faces trial on charges of conspiracy and deception.



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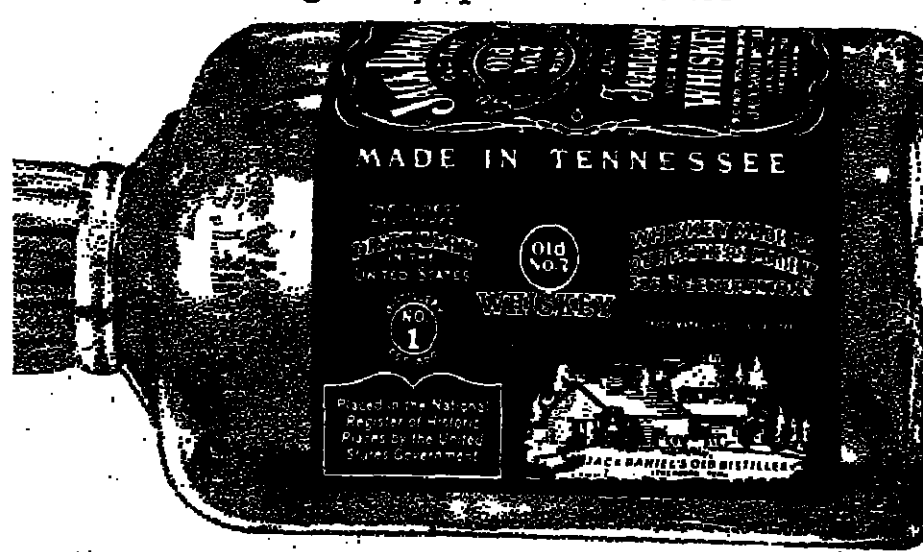
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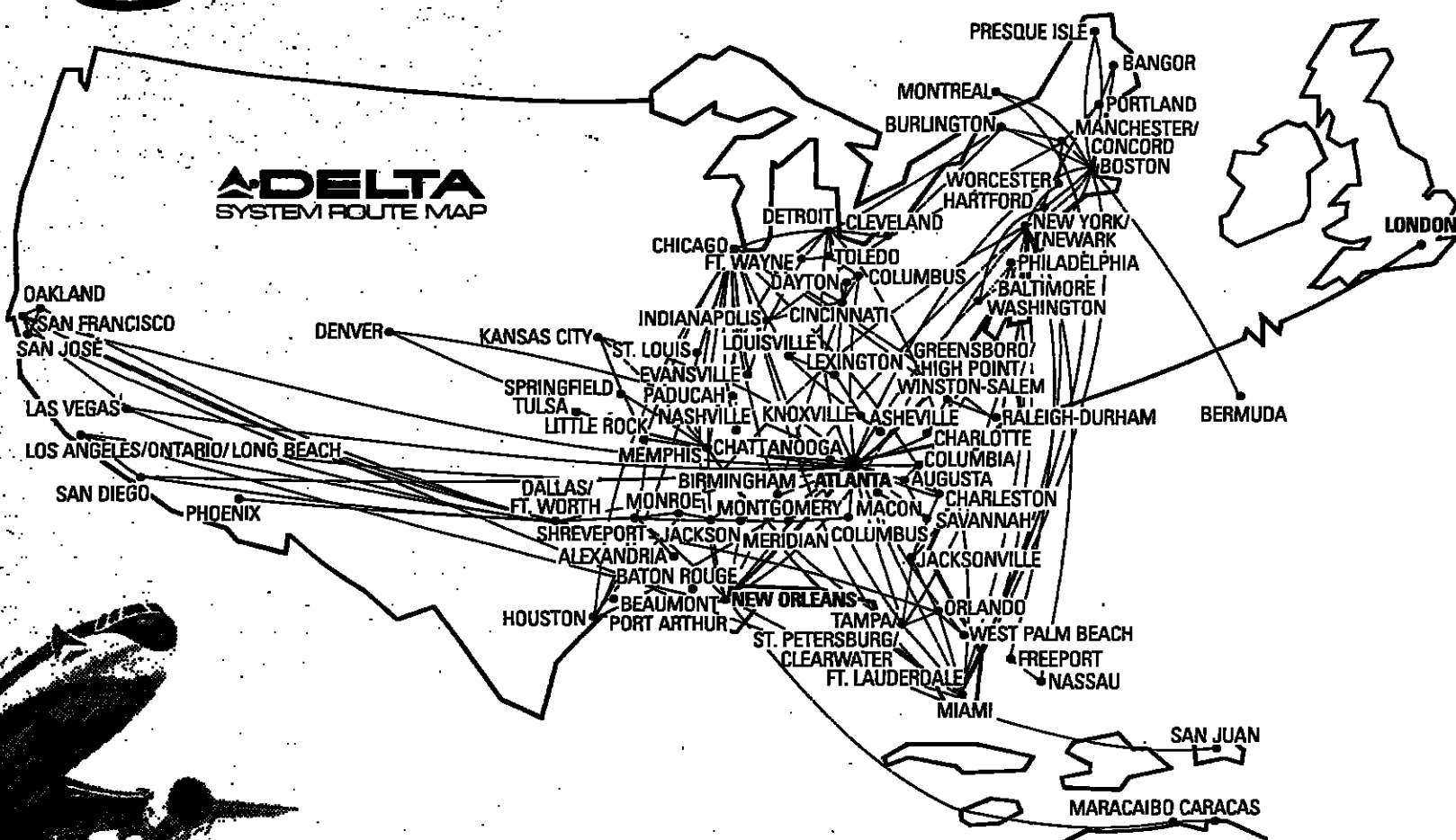
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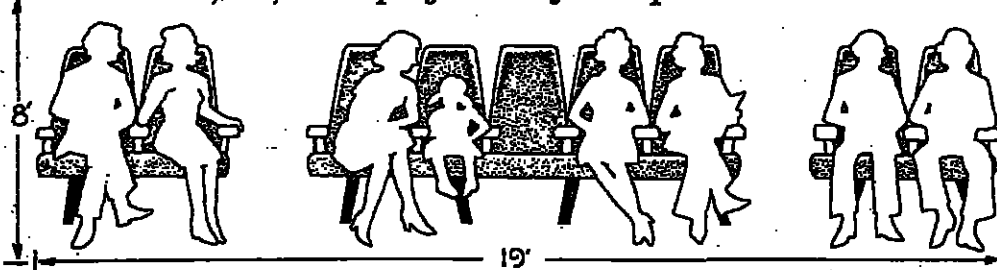
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French Left, French Right

Whichever way the French elections turn out this month, they seem unlikely to lead to any simple or stable new balance of forces. It's quite possible that the left—the alliance of Socialists and Communists—will come to power. But that isn't the only question. The election is also a test of the French voters' reactions to the present style of slow economic growth in Western Europe, after the long boom. The ballot asks them whether it is time to embark on a drastic revision of the traditional relationships between employers and employees.

The first round of voting, next Sunday, is an elimination heat. The final round, a week later, will depend heavily upon the deals struck among the various parties. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's center group has an arrangement with the Gaullist right, according to which the weaker candidate in each constituency will withdraw and throw his votes to the stronger. The idea is to present a united front to the left. There is an off-and-on arrangement of a similar nature between the Communists and Socialists. The present state of their commitments to each other is impossible for any outsider to describe, and their future effect is beyond prediction. But the outcome of the election and the character of the next parliament probably depend on whether the two parties of the left can work together in the run-offs.

Ever since last summer, the Socialists and the Communists have been quarreling savagely with each other over their goals. The source of the trouble is evidently the Communists' fear of being swallowed, or ignored, after the election by the larger Socialist party. But the curious thing about this six months of very public recrimination is that it does not seem to have affected the left's standing in the polls.

In the past French elections, this kind of polling has proved to be remarkably accurate. The polls currently give a significant lead to the left. The last national election in France was for president, in 1974, when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing beat—by a hair's breadth—François Mitterrand, then and now the leader of the Socialist party. This time the French are voting for their National Assembly. But the political climate has shifted

over the past four years, and not in President Giscard d'Estaing's favor. The 1974 election was held in the immediate aftermath of the great oil crisis, and the Europeans' wildly disorganized reactions to it. President Pompidou had been ill that winter—he was dying, as it turned out, of cancer. There was a demand in France for a kind of national leadership that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing promised, and there was deep anxiety then over the inflation that had surged to a rate of more than 15 per cent a year. Today in France there seems to be no sense of sudden emergency, but rather of things going slowly wrong. The government has succeeded in pulling down the inflation rate, but at a considerable price—the unemployment rate is now well over twice as high as it was during the last election. As in most countries, inflation pulls voters to the right, unemployment to the left.

If the left wins, sticks together and manages to form a government, the conflict then becomes constitutional. President Giscard d'Estaing's term has three years still to run. It is totally unclear whether he could work with a parliament dominated by the left and his old rival, Mr. Mitterrand. The Constitution of the Fifth Republic was custom-made for Charles de Gaulle, and in the 20 years since it was instituted the pattern has been one of a strong president who dominated the prime minister and the cabinet. The question now is whether that Constitution would hold up under the strain of a president and a parliament pulling against each other.

There's a widespread impression in Washington that, even if the left wins a majority of the seats in this month's voting, it won't necessarily bring Communists into the French government. This speculation suggests, a bit too easily, that President Giscard d'Estaing would strike a bargain with the Socialists to form a center-left government leaving the Communists out in the cold. That's a possibility, but only a very thin one. It is certainly not likely to happen without a period of long and perilous negotiation and confusion. None of the possible outcomes, in fact, seems to promise a basis for strong and confident government in France.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Shcharansky Case

Jimmy Carter's initial untutored enthusiasm for the human-rights cause—since moderated—is coming to a painful dénouement in a Moscow courtroom. Evidently thinking to begin his crusade in the citadel of darkness, the new President went early on the offensive in defense of embattled rights figures in the Soviet Union. Thus challenged, the Soviet Union responded by, among other crudities, arresting a young dissident and would-be Jewish emigrant, Anatoli Shcharansky, and accusing him of being a CIA agent. Mr. Carter countered by declaring that Mr. Shcharansky never "had any known relationship in a subversive way or otherwise with the CIA." That seems to have given the Kremlin pause, the police arguing that they had gone to a great deal of trouble to concoct a case tarring dissidents and Jews as the tools of U.S. diplomats, correspondents and spies, and could not now turn back, and moderates retorting that too much else in Soviet-U.S. relations would be on the line.

Reports that Mr. Shcharansky will soon be brought to trial indicate that the Kremlin debate on Mr. Shcharansky—which is, of course, a full-scale debate on how to deal with the new U.S. administration—is nearing an end. Presumably all participants felt Soviet pride and internal discipline required that the young computer expert be tried. As to whether the police or the moderates have won the larger argument, that will become evident as we see whether the defendant is formally charged with treason or a lesser offense, whether there is a "show trial,"

whether the CIA allegation is played up, and whether he receives a harsh sentence or is "merely" exiled.

It was leaked in Time magazine this week that, Mr. Carter's defense of Mr. Shcharansky notwithstanding, a former dissident who roomed with him a while and then accused him of working with the CIA had himself at one time had a brief fling with the CIA. Our guess is that the leak was meant to preempt a damaging disclosure at a trial. But if anyone needed any further proof of how foolish it is for a president to go around putting his personal prestige on the line in tricky cases like this, here it is.

It is shameful that the Soviet police found it necessary to organize a political charade to smear a few Soviet citizens and perhaps also to undercut détente. If Mr. Carter may have innocently provided some part of their opening, their exploitation of it cannot be condoned. Since the situation has developed as it has, however, the administration must cope with it. That it has done by letting the Russians know that reckless and inhumane treatment of this inflammatory case can only further erode the U.S. taste for across-the-board dealings with the Kremlin. Moscow has also quietly but firmly been put on notice that a harsh playing of the Shcharansky case will chill the tentative but promising stirrings of fresh U.S. interest in expanding trade. For better or worse, a good part of Soviet-U.S. relations now rests on the way the Russians treat this one man.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Deficit in Leadership

The U.S. government has still not abandoned its attitude of benign (or malign) neglect of the dollar. Easing U.S. exports at the expense of other countries will not cost any votes. But a crisis of confidence between the United States and Europe, perhaps accompanied by harm to those few countries still capable of bearing some of the world's economic burdens, cannot be in the interests of the United States. This is not the only field in which U.S. indecision is discernible. In East Africa, for example, the U.S. voice is weak, while in Rhodesia it is contradictory. In these and other respects, one might have expected a different working of leadership.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 9, 1903

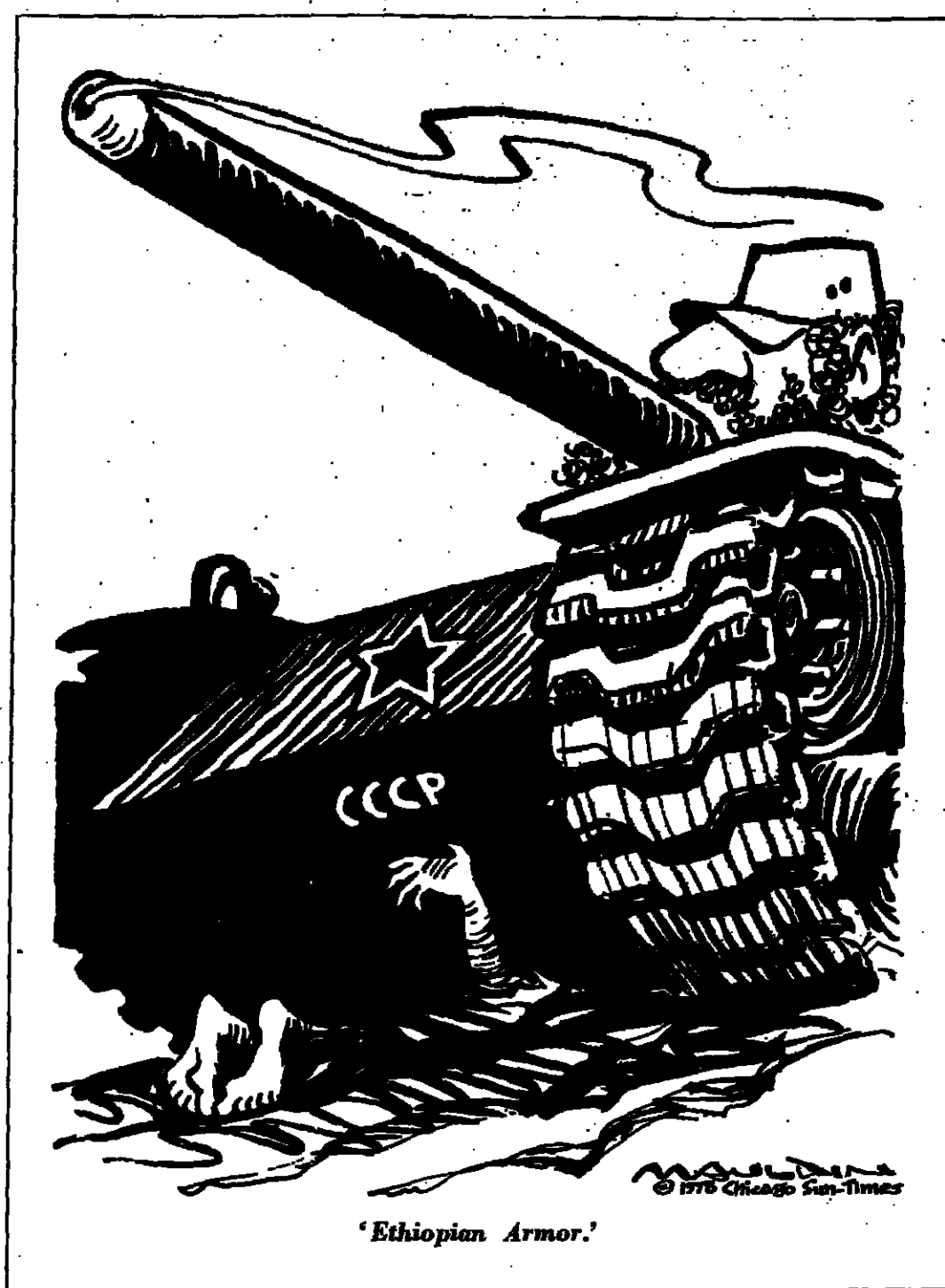
NEW YORK—The donor of \$1 million to Barnard College is not, as first rumored, John D. Rockefeller, but Mrs. Anderson, wife of the well-known artist, Abram A. Anderson, and a daughter of the late Jeremiah Millbank, who was left a fortune of \$10 million. Mrs. Anderson has given largely, but quietly, for educational purposes in the last few years.

Fifty Years Ago

March 9, 1928

RENO, Nev.—Divorce decrees granted in Reno in 1927 totaled 1,624, according to an official compilation. In 1926, the decrees totaled 770. For cruelty, 889 decrees were granted last year; for desertion, 332; for nonsupport, 336; for insanity, 41; for drunkenness, 2, and there were 24 annulments. Six hundred of the decrees went to men and 1,024 to women.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).



Warsaw: A Day Without Sunset

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—The longest day in the history of Communist Poland is March 8, 1968. It dawned six weeks before that date and its sun still has not set.

It began on Jan. 30, 1968, when the play "The Ancestors" was removed from the repertoire of the National Theater of Warsaw. Written 150 years earlier by Adam Mickiewicz, it is a masterpiece of the Polish romantic period and it is a hymn to liberty protesting the czarist occupation. At the beginning of 1968, after 23 years of Communist control, it became an allusion to the odd relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

When the curtain came down on the play for the last time, about 200 students marched to the Mickiewicz monument in the center of Warsaw to protest the censorship. But the police were there waiting. A few days later, it was the turn of writers to protest the banning of patriotic literature from the National Theater.

Provocation

As the tension grew, Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, the head of the police—and a representative element of the most hard-line faction of the Communist party—saw an opportunity that he did not want to miss and turned to provocation. The party ordered two students, Adam Michnik and Henryk Sienkiewicz, charged with "inciting unrest" to be expelled from the university.

On March 8, at noon, a crowd of students of Warsaw University assembled to protest both the widespread censorship and the expulsion of the two students.

The meeting was calm and orderly until several hundreds of "civilians" stormed in swinging clubs. Hundreds of students were beaten in the melee that ensued. Gen. Moczar's campaign of provocation was getting results: The students decided to take to the streets.

The following day, students at other universities throughout Poland voted to follow suit: A wave of strikes and sit-ins hit the country. For the Communist party hardliners the moment had come to act. The police announced that the nation was in danger and the government declared that socialism was being threatened. The government-controlled press published the names of those "responsible" for the unrest and all the names were Jewish.

The head of the Communist party at the time, Wladyslaw Gomulka, no longer able to contain the situation, supported the sequence of events as rallies and meetings were held in factories and offices under such slogans as: "Send the Kikes to Dayan" and "Down With the Zionist Fifth Column."

Scapegoats

The hardliners had found their scapegoats and set off a drastic purge of intellectuals and Jews. The repression that followed first affected youths and intellectuals before forcing thousands of Polish Jews—who had survived the Nazi holocaust—to flee into exile. Poland then entered one of the darkest ages of its thousand-year history.

Ten years later, that notorious day lingers on as a legend grows about it and its nefarious effects are still being felt.

The anti-Semitism launched on this longest day was perhaps the most odious of its aspects. Wladyslaw Gomulka, a friend of Gomulka and a former minister of education, summed it up: "Although anti-Semitism has existed

in Poland at different times, never before was the hatred of Jews part of the doctrine of the state."

Nevertheless, as the history of the last 10 years has amply demonstrated, the fate of the Jews—no matter how tragic—was not what was at stake in March, 1968. The events were an acute symptom of a chronic disease: The degeneration of Polish socialism, which, in reaching out for a "contact with the masses," had no qualms about using slogans of the most reactionary of obscurantists nor about seeking the help of authentic fascists. All this succeeded only in giving birth to a Polish variety of neo-fascism.

Corruption

The issue of the Jews was only incidental. The real objective was the fate of 25 million Poles. The "Aryan" blood spilled in December, 1970, and in June, 1976 (when Poland was Judenrein—that is, free of Jews) the corruption, political slavery and the destruction of the national culture can be shown as evidence.

March, 1968, also put an end to the last illusions; never since then have the Communist rulers been able to initiate a dialogue with the population. Even the most demagogic social or nationalist slogans fell flat. The Poles know that there is no salvation within the Communist party. This "governing machine" based on oppression, hypocrisy and corruption is beyond repair. "Everything that is really important and interesting," a source in Warsaw said recently, "can exist only outside of the official system. In literature, it is the samizdat; in education it is the independent university, which functions on the side with the official education network."

Heirs

March, 1968, also has its heirs. The extraordinary opposition in Poland today—unique in Eastern Europe—grew out of March, 1968. Gomulka, Moczar and the others have disappeared in the trashcan of history, but Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and dozens of veterans of March, 1968, continue to stand up against the oppressors and to lead the civil rights struggle in their country.

Letters

A-Power in U.S.

I was disturbed to read Joseph Kraft's article urging expanded use of nuclear power in the United States (ET, March 1). Almost every paragraph reads as though Mr. Kraft is a lobbyist for the nuclear power industry. If this is so, he should reveal his affiliations, so that an article so gravely misleading can be judged in its true light.

In insisting that to solve the nuclear waste problem all we need do is "stash the stuff in new containers" he is wrong. No safe way exists of disposing of these radioactive materials. From the moment they are created for numerous centuries these wastes remain deadly to man. You can't tip them over the back fence and forget about them; they remain, bringing with them threats of cancer, mutation, sterility in living things and barrenness in the soil.

Existing storage facilities are leaking already. To create more of these monstrous materials so casually is to expose us to permanent risks which are incalculable—certainly Mr. Kraft with

his glib sales talk can't protect us from them.

The coal miners' strike does not make nuclear power more attractive. Nuclear plant workers are human too, and the acts of unbalanced or ill-intentioned people in that industry have catastrophic possibilities compared with a mere coal strike.

Surely, soundly based, continuing reliance on traditional energy sources, plus research on natural and perpetually safe energy forms such as solar power. All right, let's keep the nuclear power we have—but let's not get dragged into an escalating madness. Especially not by cheap talk.

BREFFNI O'BOURKE
Barn.

Light on Tito

I wish to express my appreciation to the International Herald Tribune for publishing James Reston's interview (ET, March 6) with President Tito.

Such reporting cannot but help contribute to a better understanding among nations.

ARSENJE GAZIVODA
Paris.

A Talk With Hussein Man in the Middle

By James Reston

AMMAN—All the political leaders in this part of the world seem trapped these days in historical dilemmas and tragedies beyond their control, and King Hussein of Jordan is no exception.

He is the "man in the middle" of the Middle East crisis. Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Menachem Begin of Israel are the leading players in the drama, with Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev pulling the strings in the wings, but Hussein and his kingdom stand to win or lose in this struggle, and Hussein clearly does not like Assad: Since the election of that country, he said he thought Israel had to decide whether to gamble on peace or land, and had chosen land. "I feel strongly that they are interested in their future, regardless of others in the area."

On the United States: "Let us be very frank: If the United States were to play the role of middleman, I do not believe it will be able to contribute toward peace. What is needed is that the United States, plus the world as a whole, must pressure Israel to make her contribution to peace."

On Washington's efforts to get a statement of principles from Israel and Egypt: "Second Council Resolutions 242 and 338 are the basis for the present, and they are important. The irony is that, after 11 years, we are still restating 242 in another form. I don't see that

restating resolutions will bring us anywhere unless it is tied to an understanding to implement these principles as soon as possible."

On guarantees from the United States of any compromise settlement: He replied that the idea of U.S. and world guarantees of any Middle East settlement were important, but should go not only to Israel but to the other states in the region.

"We are facing," he said, "the F-15 U.S. fighter planes and the possibility of F-16 [fighter bombers], all the best equipment that the United States can produce. This is a condition that is not a very happy one for us. Then I think, in terms of the records and Israel's gradual expansion over the years, we must demand the same guarantees [from the United States]."

Russien said he was afraid that the principle of moderation that he had tried to follow didn't really get much support anywhere.

He was impressed by President Carter's "impartiality," his "genuineness" and his deep interest in the Middle East and its problems, Hussein said, but when he considered the practicalities of the Middle East problem, the movement of Soviet power into the Horn of Africa, the confusion of the European powers, the increase of Soviet military weapons and the relative decline of U.S. military power, as he saw it, he worried about the future.

"At this time," he said, "after living with this problem for 25 years now, really I'm not an optimist and I don't know of anyone in this area, living with all these pressures from all quarters, who is I certainly hate to think," he added, "that the next few years may see a total change in this area that would be almost tantamount to the Arab nation coming to exist no more—the nightmare I have is really the threat to the security and continuity of this nation, a threat to its very future, not only here in Jordan, but elsewhere in the area as a whole; that in one time instead of moving ahead, it could be the last of the Arabs."

Struggles

Russien is the grandson of King Abdullah, the founder of this Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and is regarded here as a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed. He is 42, a comparatively young man at the height of his intellectual powers, but he has been on the throne in this country for more than 25 years, since he was 17, all of this quarter-century concerned primarily with the modernization of Jordan, the internal structure of the Arab states and their disputes and wars with Israel.

He talked about all this privately here the other day, and also about the forthcoming meeting of Carter and Begin in Washington, and he was deeply pessimistic about the future. He made the following points:

On Israel: Since the election of that country, he said he thought Israel had to decide whether to gamble on peace or land, and had chosen land. "I feel strongly that they are interested in their future, regardless of others in the area."

On the United States: "Let us be very frank: If the United States were to play the role of middleman, I do not believe it will be able to contribute toward peace. What is needed is that the United States, plus the world as a whole, must pressure Israel to make her contribution to peace."

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This seemed a startling and even preposterous statement, considering that the Arab states outnumber the Israelis 100 million to 3 million. But this part of the world is clearly living under the dominion of fear, with much goodness on both sides but much more doubt.

Each side assumes the worst, and neither is willing to risk the best—even the best in the United States, whose help they want but are not quite willing to trust.

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Dollar Gains Late in Day In Thin Mart

Central Banks Move To Support Currencies

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Central bank action supporting the dollar, under intense downward pressure early today, set the stage for a late recovery in agitated foreign-exchange trading.

Obviously, the dollar's late recovery was linked to an unfounded rumor that U.S. coal miners had decided, after all, to return to work. But the dollar's "volatile reaction," as one trader put it, to a mere rumor exemplified the thin level of trading and widespread nervousness that is gripping the market. It also represents the difficulty monetary authorities, such as the Federal Reserve, have trying to maintain an "orderly market."

The basic factors affecting the dollar have not been altered, dealers said. And, under these conditions, many market participants are reluctant to take a position—either short or long of dollars—although there is a distinct bias against holding dollars too long.

When the dollar was poised to drop below the 2.00 DM level, dealers said the Bundesbank was intervening for what appeared to be large amounts. The West German central bank was believed to be buying dollars spot and then entering into many transactions with the big German banks, which will, at least temporarily, disguise the extent of its intervention.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar finished at 2.0243 DM, up from 2.0170 DM yesterday.

In Tokyo, the Bank of Japan bought about \$80 million, about half of spot turnover, to hold the dollar above 235 yen. The Japanese exporters sold dollars frantically on fear of a further fall. In Europe, the dollar plummeted to a record intraday low of 233.25 yen before finishing at 234.40 yen, down 1.1 yen from late yesterday.

Elsewhere, the dollar rose 1.5 centimes from yesterday to 1.9900 Swiss francs and 2.25 centimes against the French franc to 4.7950 francs.

Bonn, Washington Agree Dollar Too Low

BRUSSELS, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Top U.S. and West German officials agree on the need to improve the dollar's current weak position and see eye-to-eye in general on economic policies, high-placed sources said today.

Both Washington and Bonn are firmly convinced that the dollar at 2.00 deutsche marks is undervalued and that its proper value should be stabilized some 10 per cent higher, or around 2.20 DM, these sources said.

U.S. and West German officials also feel that the yen is still undervalued and see a need for it to further appreciate, according to the sources.

They strongly emphasized that recent discussions between U.S. and West German officials in Washington produced a great degree of harmony both in economic and foreign policies, stressing that "there are hardly any two nations whose economic policies are more harmonious, not even in the European community."

There is great understanding by Bonn of current U.S. economic policy, especially for the Carter administration's efforts to cope with domestic problems such as unemployment, inflation and energy. For the United States, these sources added, it would be impossible to accept a lower than targeted growth rate.

The sources also said recent press reports on a "tense" West German rift over how to tackle economic problems were vastly exaggerated but conceded that some "off-the-cuff" remarks attributed to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt about President Carter's ability to cope with U.S. economic problems had caused some concern in Washington.

Yet these sources insisted that whatever the "cracks," not rifts, in U.S.-West German relations there may have been had been eliminated in recent bilateral talks in Washington.

While the United States and West Germany are seen as agreed on the need for a further yen



'I've Had Encounters of All Kinds.'

Adds to Economic Confusion

W. Germans Still View U.S. Policymaking as Amateurish

By John Geddes

BONN, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Despite official proclamations to the contrary, the West German assessment of U.S. economic policymaking as "amateurish" is so deep-seated that it is not about to disappear quickly.

This view, shared by West German officials in the public and private sectors alike, is seen as contributing to undercut confidence in the dollar, color the foreign exchange market's perception of U.S. economic policies and generally remain a source of friction between the two countries.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Otto Lambrecht have all given speeches recently underlining the strength of relations between the United States and West Germany.

Sources confirmed that the new "all is well" stance by Bonn fol-

lows anxiety about possible consequences of continued public bickering between the two nations over their economic positions. But, they added, underlying the new, friendly exterior is continued ill-feeling.

Faith in the Carter administration is at such a low ebb that it would require a decisive sign that the United States plans to fight inflation as well as curb oil imports to restore it, sources said. Even managing to push an energy bill through Congress may not suffice unless it is strict and comprehensive, they added.

Diplomatic sources say it is a common government perception in West Germany that U.S. officials not only are unwilling to accept German economic arguments but they may well be incapable of even understanding them.

The West German view is that "the people sitting on the bench here are better than the first

team over there," a diplomat said. One banker added that U.S. economic policymakers are "like an elephant in a porcelain shop. They simply don't have any long-term overview."

A number of West Germans cited the placing of William Miller as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board as indicative of the doubts about Mr. Carter's personnel. "He just doesn't seem qualified in our opinion, he hasn't the experience," one banker said.

Compounding the problem, one government source said, "is we simply don't know what Carter listens to." He said the "talk the dollar down, talk the dollar up" strategy evident for the past year leaves only a residue of confusion over U.S. economic strategy.

"What we have here," one diplomat said, "is a couple of high-priced complacents." He said the personalities of Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt don't mesh and those difficulties add to the economic confusion.

But despite the privately displayed dismay with the way U.S. economic policy is being conducted, officials here are still quick to underline that it does not signal an end to cooperation, perhaps only more caution.

One high government source said West Germany is willing to continue its cooperation with the United States in bringing order to the foreign exchange market, but noted that the first step may have to come from the United States. When the dollar plunged to a record low of 233.25 DM March 1, the Bundesbank reportedly pretty much stayed on the sidelines signaling the United States that it was now its turn to take action.

While he would not elaborate on what such a first step could be, the source mentioned that a reciprocal move by West Germany could be a half-point cut in the discount and Lombard rates—a step which private bankers tend to dismiss as ineffective.

The government source, however, said it was felt that a widening of interest rate differentials even more by the two countries could be the final measure needed.

Fed Intervention Rises to a Record

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Federal Reserve and Treasury foreign exchange market intervention rose to record levels in the three months ended Jan. 31, 1978, while gross intervention by major central banks dipped slightly in the period, the New York Federal Reserve bank said today.

The Fed said that in the November, 1977 to January, 1978 quarter, U.S. authorities sold \$763.2 million in marks, Swiss francs, Belgian francs and guilders.

Overall gross market intervention by the world's central banks, however, slid to \$26 billion in the November-January quarter from \$30 billion in the prior three months.

W. German Bond Call

BONN, March 8 (AP-DJ).—The West German Finance Ministry has decided to retire its 1978, eight-year federal government bond three years early, Hans Matthöfer, finance minister, said. The bonds, totaling 1 billion marks, carry a 10-per cent coupon. Holders will be able to receive their last interest payments August 1 and October 1, 1978.

N.Y. Stocks Gain on Dollar's Rise

NEW YORK, March 8 (IET).—Continued bargain hunting and some improvement of the dollar overseas helped overcome worries about the U.S. coal strike, sending prices on the New York Stock Exchange higher in active trading.

They said a restraining factor on buyer sentiment was concern whether coal miners would return to work as ordered by President Carter Monday.

The analysts said investors were also cautious ahead of President Carter's news conference scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

There was speculation the

government may seek legislation to take over the coal mines if the miners defy the order.

But a White House spokesman said the President had no plans presently to seize the mines, although he did not rule out such action altogether.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up only 1.56 at 8 p.m., continued its rise to 750.87, up 4.08 points.

Some 855 issues gained with about 455 lower. Volume totaled 32.03 million shares, up from 19.90 million shares yesterday.

International Business Machines continuing its recent zig-zag course, was again a big mover today, rising 1 1/4 to 245 3/4 in active trading. Burroughs gained 1 1/2 to 61 3/4.

A jump in the price of gold overseas helped gold-mining shares with Homestake Mining up 1 1/8 to 35 3/4, Dome Mines up 1 1/4 to 68, Campbell Redlake up 1 1/8 to 35 7/8 and Rosarco Resources gaining 1 1/2 to 21 1/2.

Among companies reporting higher earnings, J.C. Penney jumped 1 1/8 to 34 3/4 and F.W.

Woolworth was up 1/8 to 18 1/4. H.J. Heinz, which raised its dividend four cents to 40 cents a share, rose 1/2 to 37 3/4.

Teledyne fell 1 1/4 to 71 3/4. American Stock Exchange prices finished higher in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.74 to 123.97.

Britain Revises

Current Account To Show Deficit

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Britain had a current account deficit of 135 million in 1977 rather than the surplus of £58 million reported earlier, the government announced today.

The main reason for the surplus being revised to a deficit was that the surplus in invisibles such as finance, tourism and shipping was revised downward to £1.577 billion from the £1.715 billion previously reported.

According to balance of payment figures released today the 1977 deficit on visible trade was £1.612 billion rather than the £1.657 billion reported when the trade figures for last December were released.

A government spokesman said the reasons for the downward revision in invisible earnings was a falloff late in the year from the tourist account, lower revenues from the tanker trade reflecting the depressed oil market and a decline in the returns of Britain of direct overseas investment.

The current account, invisible and visible trade figures above are seasonally adjusted.

Gold Rises to \$189.75

May Continue to Rise

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold rose again today to \$189.75 an ounce, up \$2.25 from yesterday and at its highest closing level since December, 1974.

However, the failure of gold to stay above the afternoon London fixing price of \$190 an ounce could lead to some near-term profit-taking, analysts said.

On a mid-term basis, though they said gold prices could continue to rise if the dollar weakens further and if the left wins in French national elections this month.

Japan's GNP Growth Gained in Quarter

TOKYO, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Japan's real gross national product growth picked up slightly in the fourth quarter of 1977, rising 1 per cent from the third quarter when growth was a revised 0.4 per cent, the Economic Planning Agency said in a preliminary report today.

On an adjusted annual basis, fourth quarter real growth came to the equivalent of 4 per cent, up from the revised 1.6-per-cent growth in the third quarter but below annual rates of 6.98 per cent in the second quarter and 8.67 per cent in the first 1977 quarter.

Japan Curbs Car Exports

PARIS, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Japanese car makers are voluntarily limiting their exports to France this year to below 3 per cent of the domestic market, according to industry sources.

The self-limitation decision follows last December's visit to Tokyo of a delegation of French auto manufacturers, the sources said.

A Correction

In "U.S. Oil Firm Seeks Court Protection" (IET March 8) a printing error omitted the word "million" from two figures. Assets should read \$540.62 million, liabilities \$392.83 million.

Why does a computer manufactured in Puerto Rico carry the stamp "Made in U.S.A."?

(Manufacturing in Puerto Rico is manufacturing in the U. S. A.)

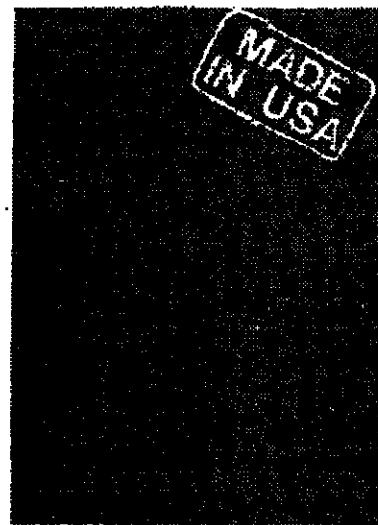
The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is an integral part of the United States. That's why a computer, golf ball, pair of blue jeans or pair of shoes manufactured in Puerto Rico is as "Made in U. S. A." as the same product made in U. S. A. Any product manufactured in Puerto Rico can enter the U.S. market without paying custom duties or surcharges.

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British Car Sales Up

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ).—Car sales in Britain last month totaled 157,392, up 1.4 per cent from 157,908 in February, 1977, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders announced.

Weekly net asset value

on March 6, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$46.12

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
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BOEING 707: Monday 3:45 p.m.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	100s
37 1/4	37 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4
37 1/4	37 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4
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37 1/4	37 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	1.00	7.5	8.0	25 1/4

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John R. Beckett
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Chairman and President
Transamerica

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Closing Prices, March 7, 1973

Quotations in Canadian funds, cents unless marked \$

2002 Abitibi	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2005 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2009 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2010 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2011 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2012 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2013 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2014 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2015 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2016 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2017 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2018 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2019 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2020 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2021 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2022 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2023 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2024 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2025 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2026 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2027 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2028 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2029 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2030 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2031 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2032 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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2034 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2035 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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2038 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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2068 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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2080 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2081 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2082 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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2084 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2085 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2086 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2087 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2088 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2089 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2090 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2091 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2092 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2093 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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2098 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2099 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2100 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2101 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2102 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2103 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2104 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2105 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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2108 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2109 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2110 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2111 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2112 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2113 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2114 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2115 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
2116 Alcan	71 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

High Low Last Cdn

400 Ivaco A	57 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
325 Jamnack A	57 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
2100 J. J. Inc.	57 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
4125 Kalcar Re	51 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
330 Kellogg H	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
330 Kellogg H	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
3400 Koffler A	52 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
3400 Koffler A	52 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
16 Lab Main	52 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
1540 Lacan	30	380	380
330 Lacombe	52 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
1000 L. C. Com	51 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1000 L. C. Com	51 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1000 L. C. Com	51 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
333 Loco Co B	333	353	353
2755 MICO	58 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1000 McLean H	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
1000 Mahani A	58 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1160 M. C. Inc.	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
8500 Murphy	58 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1000 Nat'l Trust	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
1000 Nat'l Trust	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
5124 Norcan	51 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
3000 Norcan	51 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
15350 Oshkosh P	51 1/2	45	45
2680 Oshkosh P	51 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1000 Orchan A	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
2000 Orchan A	51 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
49544 Percut A	56 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
3560 Percut A	56 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
7100 Perma	52 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
31 Petrofina	52 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
7100 Point	52 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
250 Point	52 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
4700 Ram	51 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1300 Ram	51 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
14700 Re Stenhs	51 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
2635 Reichold	51 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1317 Re Stenhs	51 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1605 Remon	52 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
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1605 Remon			

Continuing its policy of expansion to the main international centres of finance and commerce, BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS has decided to open a branch in DUSSELDORF, which is one of the leading financial centres of Europe.

The opening of this branch, operations of which since 1st March, 1974, strengthens BNP's network in Federal Germany. This was until now made up of two main branches in FRANKFURT/MAIN and MÜNCHEN, and the latter comprising branches in SAAR-LOUIS and HOMBURG (Saar).

DUSSELDORF is one of the most important towns in the North Rhine-Westphalia Land, and is a pole of attraction for many of the leading German companies.

It is also an important centre of international commerce and particularly Franco-German trade. This is due to the presence of a large number of French companies and foreign companies established in the city, and of many French companies in Federal Germany are in this region.

The DUSSELDORF branch will undertake all banking operations in accordance with the laws and regulations in force, and are as follows:

- to the French companies in the North Rhine-Westphalia Land,
- to the German companies of this region which have set up branches in France or in countries where BNP operates,
- to the multinational companies with a branch or a subsidiary in its area.

900 CdnInt Pwr	185	185	185	+45
75 CanSo Ry	\$40	40	40	
430 Cons Bath	\$2134	2134	2134	+1

Interest Rates				
	German Dollar	Swiss Franc	Swiss Sterling	
M.	8 1/2-9 1/2	3 1/2-5 1/2	1 1/2-3 1/2	7-7 1/2
M.	6 1/2-7 1/2	3 1/2-5 1/2	1 1/2-3 1/2	7 1/2-7 3/4
M.	5 1/2-6 1/2	3 1/2-5 1/2	1 1/2-3 1/2	8-8 1/2
M.	5 1/2-6 1/2	3 1/2-5 1/2	1 1/2-3 1/2	8-8 1/2
Y.	7 1/2-9 1/2	3 1/2-5 1/2	1 1/2-3 1/2	8 1/2-9 1/2

BROWNINVEST
Société Anonyme

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]

121 Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Spinks Denies Signing for Ali Rematch

ATLANTA, March 8 (AP)—Spinks denied reports today that he had agreed to a rematch with Muhammad Ali. But Top Rank promoter, who owns Spinks, said he was being represented by Edward Bell, a prominent Detroit attorney and former judge who represents several other athletes.

"I ain't signed nothin' or agreed to go nowhere right now," Spinks said. "I can't decide nothin' yet. I got plenty of time to wait. I'm gonna relax... I do have an agreement, but not as far as who I will fight."

Top Rank issued a statement saying that it had reached a tentative agreement with the Southern Sports Hotel Corp. to hold September in Bophuthatswana or in an alternative mutually agreeable site in Africa. "The champion... will determine within the next 30 days who his opponent will be for his first title defense," the statement said.

Sol Kerner of Southern Sports Hotels said that the fight was signed with Top Rank in New York at midnight for a total package of \$14 million. Burch Lewis, a Top Rank vice-president, however, stressed that nothing has been signed but "a tentative proposal has been drawn up to be put to Spinks. All these things are conditioned on the acceptance of Leon Spinks."

Meanwhile, a Las Vegas orthopedist revealed yesterday he administered a pain-killing injection to Spinks shortly before the start of Spinks' title bout on Feb. 15.

Dr. John Payne, a former consultant to the Nevada Boxing Commission, said that Spinks had complained of a painful rib injury for days before the 15-round heavyweight fight. Payne said he became convinced that Spinks' suffering was genuine and administered a pain killer that acts up to 48 hours to the rib cage.

All said that he was aware of Spinks' injury—called a "rib separation" by Spinks' advisers—before the fight, but he did not know the extent of the problem.

Is Anybody's Game NCAA Basketball

By Dave Kindred

NOTON, March 7 (UPI)—A sight, John Wooden, a wooden trophy. It gives to college basketball a standing player. At the statistics of five men passing and playing defense little bumps of metal Wooden, then in the near of retirement but from the day he kept in carrying his those day statues were out of balance.

Wooden, who pointed out shooting figure was lifted as if leading into a gale. "I should be in line with her said. And the passer bundle of nerves. "Too the arms. Loose, you have to be to play basketball."

Wooden said his name only "He couldn't," said Wooden, then 68 years



John Wooden

Wooden sent the trophy to the sculptor to try

LA the Benchmark of the charm of college all comes from its unprejudice. Unlike football, where powers hold sway year, basketball seems truly each new season—with one man: UCLA, with Wooden as was the benchmark which all pretenses were Wooden quit in 1975, having another national championship season: Hall, for one, sees a connection.

"Now it is difficult to stockpile talent the way UCLA did," he said. "High school seniors want to go to school where they can play right away."

No longer, Hall suggested, would any talented player go to a school and wait a year or two to play.

"Look at Sven Nater," he said, naming a professional center who was second-string his full career at UCLA. "When you've got a Sven Nater on the bench and he's a first-round pick in the pros, you've got something the rest of us don't have."

Until the freshman rule was created, Hall said, the Bruins "got almost any kid they wanted. They went to New York for Kareem. They got Lucius Allen from Kansas City, Henry Bibby from North Carolina, Andre McCarter from Philadelphia, Richard Washington from Oregon. Walton was from there, but that was about them recruiting mostly from southern California is haloney. They went throughout the U.S. and just said, 'We want you.' They didn't have to recruit."

So, perhaps, the natural impatience of a freshman has worked to end UCLA's dominance. The graduation of Abdul-Jabbar and Walton may have something to do with it, too, and Wooden's retirement may be the single key element, for the master won national championships before Abdul-Jabbar and after Walton.

Kovalev Takes Lead In Men's Ice Skating

OTTAWA, March 8 (AP)—

Vladimir Kovalev, the world champion, took a slim lead in the compulsory figures of the men's competition of world figure skating yesterday. But Joe Hoffman and Charlie Tickner, much stronger free-style skaters, were in prime striking positions.

Kovalev, second to Hoffman at the European championships earlier this year, held first place after each of the three required figures, receiving 13 ordinals and 42.75 points.

His 13 ordinals, or rankings, meant that six of the nine judges picked the Russian for first place in this phase of the men's competition. Two had him second and one dropped him to third.

Hoffman, the world champion

in 1974, was just behind with 18 ordinals and 43.00 points. Tickner, the U.S. champion, had 23 ordinals and 42.86 points.

Robin Cousins was fourth after this tedious exercise of tracing figure eights into the ice. He picked up 37 ordinals and 39.80 points.

David Santee was fifth with 44 ordinals and 39.20 points.

The men's short program of required skating elements, worth 20 per cent, is set for today and the five minutes of free-style, valued at 50 per cent, is scheduled for tomorrow night.

Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev bid for their sixth straight pairs title tonight after an almost flawless showing in the first half of the event in the world figure skating championships.

Zaitsev and his 29-year-old wife, Rodnina, who have won the crown since 1973, scored 41.75 points. The Russians got an almost perfect 5.88 from all nine judges for both presentation and technical display yesterday.

Uwe Benzing and Manuela Mager, fifth in last year's world competition, were second with 40.08 points. Martina Cherkasova and Sergei Shkurni were third with 39.85.

Randy Gardner and Tai Babel, who finished third in last year's worlds, placed a disappointing fourth. The crowd booed the judges' markings. The two Los Angeles youngsters got 40.08 points, but their lower placements dropped them to fourth position.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Islanders	40	14	12	92	277	168
Philadelphia	37	17	11	85	249	163
Atlanta	34	20	17	85	211	217
N.Y. Rangers	23	31	11	55	211	222

Seaside Division

Chicago	35	22	17	87	177	166
Vancouver	17	34	14	48	132	257
Colorado	13	33	18	44	199	247
St. Louis	15	40	18	48	157	252
Minnesota	14	43	5	34	159	252

WALSH CONFERENCE

Norris Division

K-Montreal	49	9	101	294	148
Los Angeles	29	28	12	62	181
San Jose	25	29	14	64	183
Pittsburgh	20	35	17	57	203
Washington	10	42	16	35	249

Adams Division

Boston	28	23	14	69	257	159
Buffalo	26	23	14	66	244	170
Toronto	26	17	16	62	233	173
Cleveland	18	35	9	47	194	168

W.C. Division

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 5, Atlanta 3; Oakland, 2; Boston 2, St. Louis 2; (McNab 2, Miller, Weisner, O'Reilly, Park, Melanson; Unger, Fabelinski).

N.Y. Islanders 5, Vancouver 3; (Kasayev, Merrick, Westfall, Harris 2; Sigot, Monahan).

Tight End a Minister

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (AP)—Los Angeles Rams tight end Charlie Young, was ordained a Baptist minister here under a special provision for those who have not received seminary training.

Cardinals' Fastest Old-Timer Steals Toward New Goals

By Joseph Durso

PETERSBURG, Fla., March 8 (UPI)—In this land of sun and senior citizens, the baseball player in town days is Lou Brock of the St. Louis Cardinals. He will be 61 on June 1, he has stolen 900 in 16 summers and nobody in history has stolen more. He has one more goal before calling it quits: 3,000 hits he major leagues.

He has a career batting average of .294, one of the best in the business. He stole 35 bases last season, breaking the record held for half a century by Ty Cobb. He even got 133 hits, giving him a total of 2,934 and placing him just 168 short of his goal, which has been reached by only a dozen men in baseball history. And he will probably make it during the season next year, when he turns 60.

But meanwhile, his chief rival is another senior citizen, Pete Rose of the Cincinnati Reds, training in nearby Tampa—approaching his 16th season and his 37th birthday, needing only 34 hits for an even 3,000 and operating with a stamina streak of 652 games without having missed a day's work.

"He'll do it the first week of the season," Lou Brock said with a mouth widening into a dazzling white grin. "Come out smoking, Peter."

Then he turned to Florida's favorite topic: aging.

"I lost a few steps," he said, and then he laughed and added: "But I'm still fast. That's hilarious. I ran a race against two of our sprinters, Garry Templeton and Jerry Humphrey. They're 15 years younger than me. But I beat them each two out of three times. Then Humphrey said: 'So what—I'm still fast.'"

Brock is the happy warrior of baseball. But make no mistake as an offensive player, he is a rare warrior.

Six times he has batted over .300. Six times he has scored more than 100 runs in a season. Eleven straight times he stole 50 or more bases in a season. And, if you're ready for more: 131 times he has stolen two bases in one game, 18 times he has stolen three and three times he has swiped four. In three World Series, he also has averaged .391 at bat, and twice he stole seven bases in seven games with the championship on the line.

Age Not Calamitous
"I'd like to prove," he said,

accepting that he is older and slower, "that age is a calendar coincidence and not a calamity. After all, I was 35 years old when I stole 118 bases in 1959 games."

"You get older, you lose a few steps. So what do you do? If's still 90 feet from first base to second, but you don't have to race the clock to get there. It's me against three other guys: the pitcher, the catcher and the man making the tag. And the element of risk, the initiative, is still mine. I still have the advantage of the element of surprise. I'm the one who puts the sequence in motion, and I compensate for being slower by being smarter."

"I take my lead off the bag, maybe four strides, maybe 12 feet. I've never seen the pitcher who could pick you off at that distance. They know I'm going. I know I'm going, everybody in the ball park knows I'm going. But I'm the only one who knows when I'm going."

"When I take off, I take 13 steps and hit the dirt. Most guys



Lou Brock

take 13, but I slide late. In cold language, that's because I can run faster than I can slide. Gene Richards of San Diego stole 56 last year, and he stays up for that extra step, too. He gets an explosive start, finishes with a short, violent, dangerous late slide, the whole works."

Navratilova Confident as Her Game Reveals New Force

By Gerald Eskenazi

KANSAS CITY (UPI)—Sweetly, patiently the most feared woman playing tennis right now adies her fondling toy poodle, as if a tender kiss and a nuzzle. "I feel I can do anything I want with a tennis ball," she says. "I can beat Chris Evert with my poodle."

Martina Navratilova, who defeated Billie Jean King for her 10th straight match in the finals here, has broken Evert's record on 16 women's professional tour by winning seven consecutive tournaments.

But still, tennis observers who recall Navratilova's well-docu-

mented tantrums, her failure to win what the traditionalists consider a major title (such as Forest Hills or Wimbledon), and her past record of failure against Evert, wonder what will happen when Chris returns after a winter's absence by playing in the tour stop in Boston this weekend.

Navratilova, who has won 6 of 26 matches against Evert, is not worried. She has hardly been excited on the tour, has earned more than \$130,000 and has frightened the opposition with the most powerful game among the women.

Passes Fat Test

She is the strongest woman on the tour. The players were given strength tests when the tour began on Jan. 2, and she rated as No. 1. She even did well on tests measuring body fat.

Once, when she weighed more than 170 pounds, 21 per cent of her body was fat. Now it is down to 10 per cent as her weight has plummeted to 147.

Physically and emotionally, she is the latest in a long line of "new" Martinis Navratilovas. She still can be testy at times. Suddenly, she withdraws when asked about her mother and stepfather in Czechoslovakia, but then she explains that "it is better not to discuss these things while I am trying to become a citizen through a special act of Congress."

And she defends her screaming

at officials on the court, and critics off it, by explaining, "I am an emotional person and it is hard for me to keep things inside. I must tell people what I am thinking."

She is only 21 years old, though, and even her critics admit she is playing with a force and consistency they have never seen in her.

Two Possible Reasons

There are, perhaps, two major reasons for the change.

"I took off the whole month of December," she explained. "The first two weeks I did nothing but relax. Then the last two weeks I went to work, I played 90 minutes of tennis in the morning, then I spent an hour on the Nautilus machine to build up strength, then I played 90 minutes more of tennis."

The other factor, she says, is the steady influence of her manager, adviser and companion, Sandra Haynie, who is leaving the women's pro golf tour to manage other athletes.

"How the help me is more psychological than technical. She has had a calming effect on me. She understands pressure. Sandra Haynie has been there. So when I have to deal with questions from the news media, or if I have to deal with groupies, she can straighten me out."

But not enough, at least not according to Kerry Reid, a rival on the tour.

"Oh, I like her off the court," says Reid, who has been routed three times this year by Navratilova.

"But she can be obnoxious on the court—questioning calls. She gets that from Billie Jean King, her idol. I guess she figures that if Billie Jean can get away with it, intimidating officials, then she can do it. She copies Billie Jean a lot."

Not Much Pressure

Yet, Reid concedes, "Right now, I think Martina is a better player than Chris. But I don't know whether she will get edgy when she gets in a tough match. She's breezed through everything so far this year, and she hasn't had much pressure."

Dallas with Haynie, and treats herself to jewels that catch her eye.

What She Wishes

"My wish," she said, "is to have enough money so that I never have to play another set of tennis if I don't want to."

She left to do some stretching exercise, but was stopped by a teenage girl who asked, timidly, whether she would mind posing with her poodle.

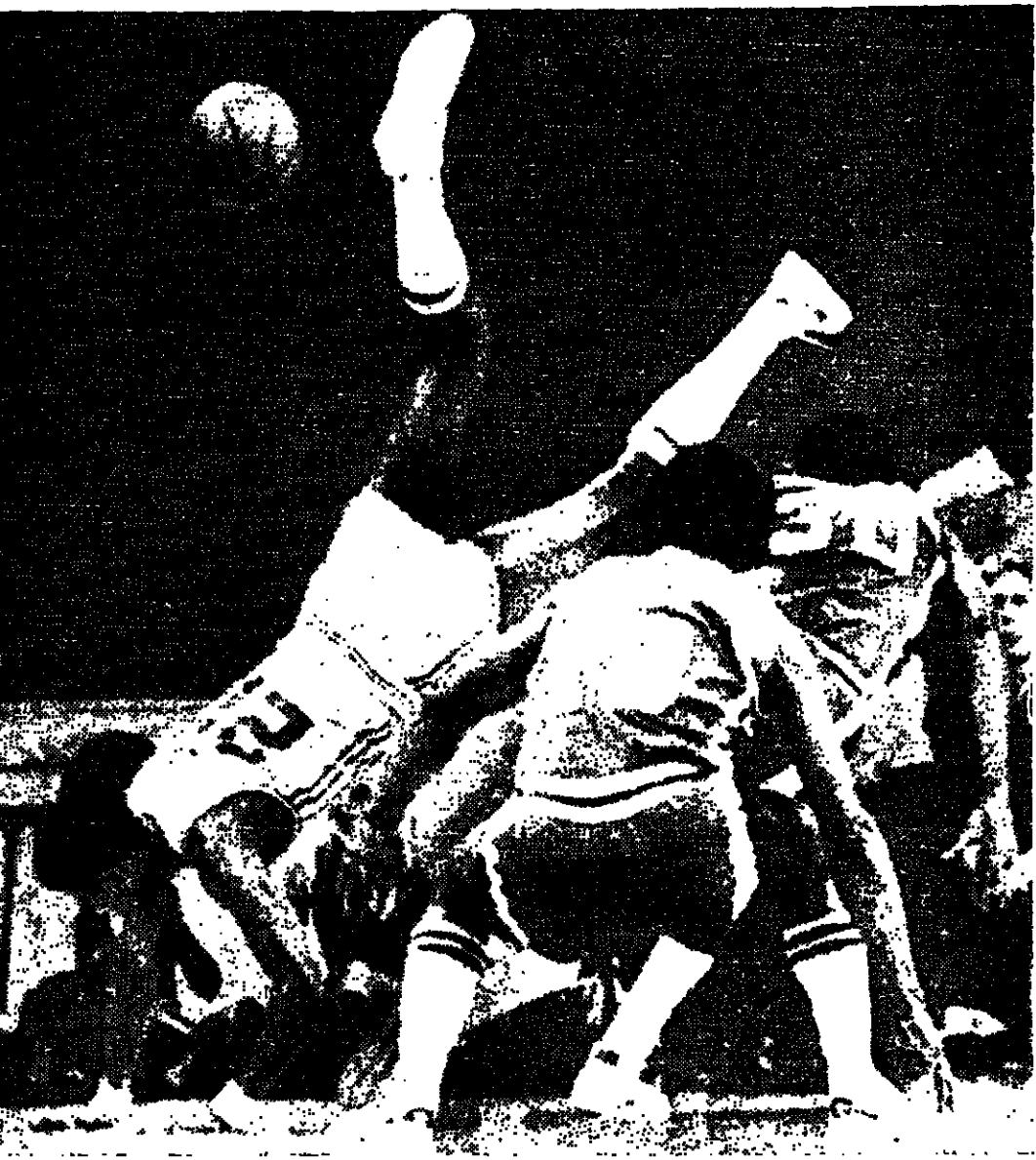
Martina Navratilova, the terror of the tennis tour, picked up the poodle and placed it next to her cheek. After the flashbulbs popped, Navratilova asked, "Do you have enough?" She did not appear to be worried about Boston.

Navratilova Wins Again

DALLAS, March 8 (UPI)—The current and future wave of women's tennis marched along last night—Navratilova dispensing with her 36th consecutive foe and Tracy Austin, 15, showing once again why she is the darling of the sport.

Austin, still with the braces and double pony tail, demolished Brigitte Cuypers 6-1, 6-1. That put her in the second round of the Maureen Connolly Brinker tournament, her third tour appearance of the year.

Navratilova had a less than easy time against Mary Hamm, but won 6-1, 5-7, 6-1.



Atlanta Hawks' John Drew cartwheels to floor after fouling M. L. Carr (30) of the Detroit Pistons during first period in Atlanta on Tuesday night. Hawks won, 123-109.

New Penalties Considered NBA to Set Stiffer Zone Rule

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—The zone defense has no future in the National Basketball Association, according to the league's supervisor of officials. Teams that try to play or camouflage zones in the future are likely to be subjected to harsher penalties than before.

"The majority of general managers and coaches I have spoken with are against zones," said Norm Drucker, the supervisor of NBA officials. "I'm currently working on new language for the rules and attached penalties that will make things so severe teams won't want to play them." He said that the new language would be presented to the NBA competition and rules committee for approval at its next meeting.



Ritchie Powers

Drucker would not disclose his recommendations. The NBA rule, rewritten a couple of years ago, gives these guidelines for zones:

- Any kind of pressing defense is legal, whether it is a front-court press or a backcourt press, and by any number of players.
- After the offensive team has advanced the ball into its front court, a defensive player may not station himself inside the 16-foot key area longer than three

seconds, if it is apparent he is making no effort to play an opponent. Playing an opponent is defined as being six to eight feet from any opposing player. The three-second count starts when the offensive team is in clear control of the ball in its front court.

When the ball has passed center court, no defensive player can guard an area of the court instead of guarding an opponent.

The furor over the use of the zone defenses began last week when Ritchie Powers, the senior NBA official, said that he would permit the Atlanta Hawks and the New Jersey Nets to use zone defenses in violation of the rule. His apparent objective was to force a showdown on the viability of the rule.

Powers had said, "I've been fighting against this rule over the years because of its difficulty in enforcement and the fact that it's easily circumvented by coaches when they choose."

Larry O'Brien, the NBA commissioner, reacted by fining Powers \$2,500 and suspending him without pay for three games.

Powers has met with O'Brien and Simon Gourdine, the deputy commissioner. After the meeting, the NBA issued this statement:

"Powers restated his admission that he had exceeded his authority in his failure to enforce league procedure with regard to zone defenses. In addition, he assured them there would be no repetition of this conduct in the future. Powers said he fully accepted the three-game suspension without pay, but asked for a review of the \$2,500 fine. O'Brien will take his request under advisement. Powers is scheduled to resume work on Saturday."

3 Arkansas Football Players Uncertain After Sex Scandal

PAYETTEVILLE, Ark. March 8 (UPI)—

"Whoever people think about the 1978 Orange Bowl, they'll think about the three players who didn't get to play and why."

The man speaking was running back Michael Forrest, who with running back Ben Cowins and receiver Donny Bobo was suspended by Arkansas coach Lou Holtz for the Orange Bowl game.

Holtz acted against the three black players because of a dormitory incident involving a white woman. It was reported that Holtz suspended the players in return for the women not filing charges.

School spirit here is at its highest level ever following the football team's 31-0 Orange Bowl upset of Oklahoma and the success of the basketball team. Still, some skepticism, tension and anxieties remain, particularly among the three players involved.

The players, represented by Little Rock civil rights attorney John Walker, sued the school but eventually dropped their case.

Forrest said that he was not bitter, but he still believes he was treated unfairly. "There are things in the back of my mind that I won't forget and things that I'd rather not say," he said. "But basically, at least out-

wardly, things are cool. The stigma is still there, though. "I have mixed feelings. I came back because I want to play and I want to graduate. I didn't want to go through the hassle of transferring schools and all of that. Staying at Arkansas is what's best for me. Coach Holtz assured me things would be like they were before if I stayed. I want to believe him."

"I don't want to elaborate on it much, but things just aren't the same. There are some things we just don't know about. 'I don't have any idea of how the coaches will treat us once we do get back on the field and I don't know what they are really thinking. I'll just have to wait and see.'"

Bobo said that Holtz told the three he wanted them if they wanted to come back. "Coming back was the best thing for us to do," Bobo said.

"I plan to work all that much harder, but I don't feel I have to prove anything. I believe Coach Holtz will play the people who deserve to play and I will be one of them."

"I wouldn't play pro ball, so that is the only way I can't know about until we get out there, though," he added. "It'll be interesting."

Walker filed a suit accusing the Arkansas athletic department of racial discrimination against black athletes as a group. That suit is still pending.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

New York 112, Boston 101; (McAdoo 29, Bouyer 20, Murphy 21, Jones 21).
San Antonio 129, New Jersey 88; (Kenton 27, Paulus 26, Jordan 18, Porter 15).
Atlanta 123, Detroit 109; (Drew 19, Robertson 15, Hill 15; Lanier 25, Ford 21).
New Orleans 84, Portland 82; (Robinson 27, White 13; Lucas 21, Owens 18, Hollins 15).
Phoenix 128, Denver 112; (Davis 34, Lee 27; Isel 30, Thompson 23).

WHA Standings

Winnipeg	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	41	22	3	84	317	212
Houston	34	26	4	72	286	218
Edmonton	32	28	4	70	287	241
Quebec	30	31	3	63	257	242
Birmingham	28	34	2	58	252	254
Cleveland	27	34	3	57	236	217
Indianapolis	22	36	4	48	213	263

Tuesday's Results

Cincinnati 5, Quebec 4; (Hilton, Dudley 2, Storch, Gilligan 2; Borelescu, J. Burrier, Tarr, Miller).

Houston 4, Edmonton 3; (Lacroix, Preston 4, Rusakowski; Chippert, Smith, Pich).

Walton Is Out After Surgery

PORTLAND, Ore., March 8 (AP)—Bill Walton, star center of the National Basketball Association's Portland Trail Blazers, has undergone an operation on his right foot to relieve pressure on the nerves over the toes.

Dr. Robert Cook, the team physician, said the operation last weekend was a success. Ron Oulp, the team trainer, said Walton would be out of action for one to three weeks.

Walton has missed 5 of the Blazers' 63 games this season because of injuries.

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